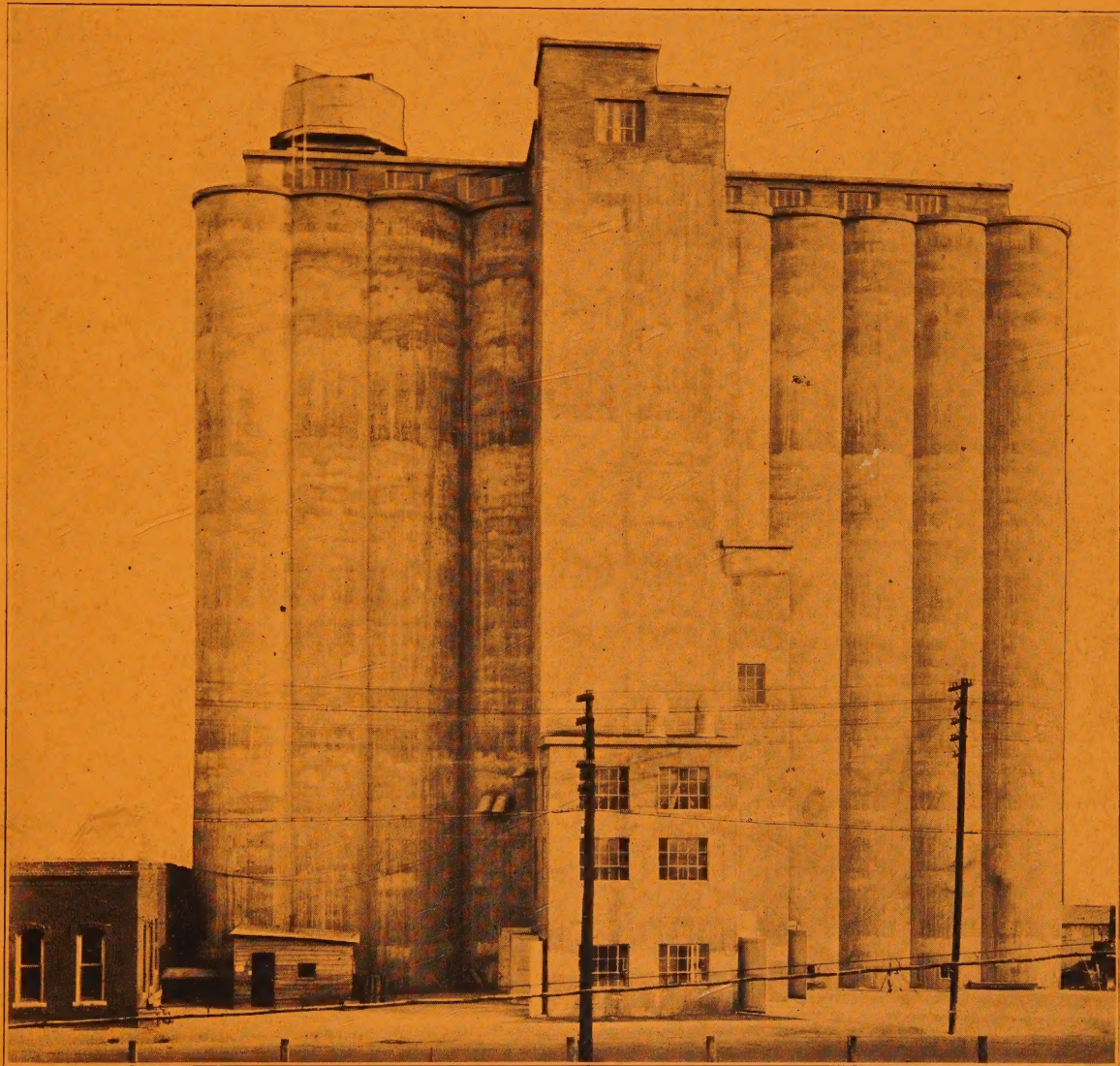


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

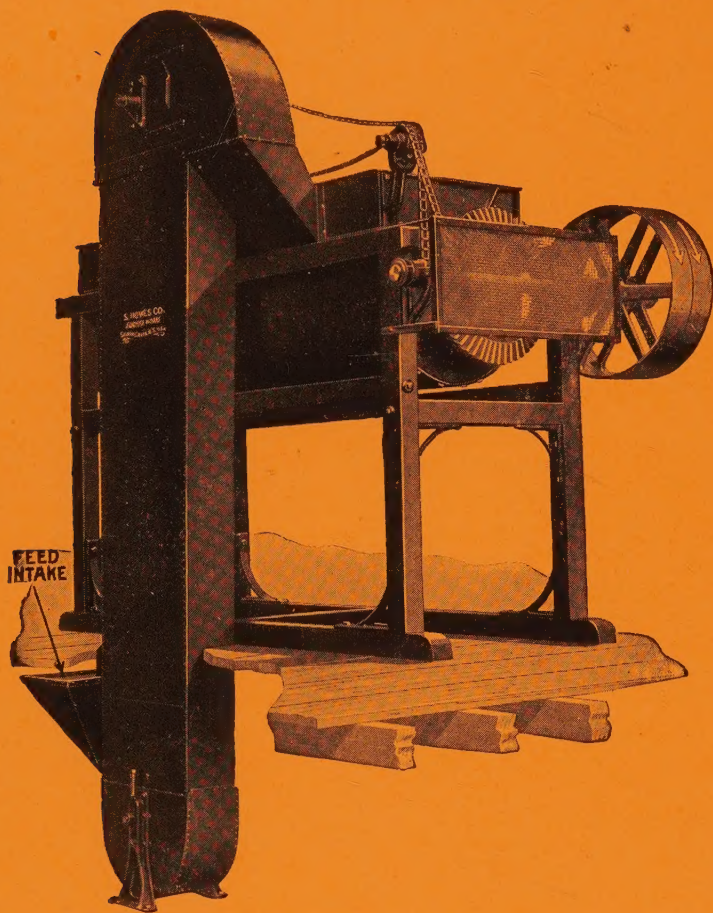
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(Continued on next page.)

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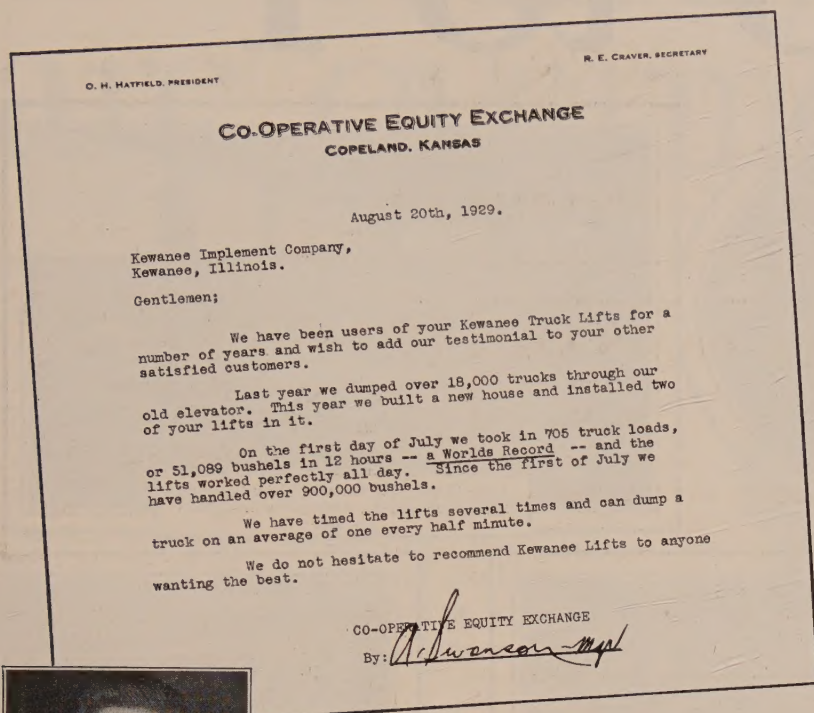
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RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty
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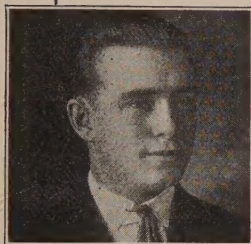
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Kewanee helps make a World's Record



705 Truck loads dumped in 12 hours with Kewanee Lifts. An average of better than 58 trucks an hour—one a minute all day long. Surely a world's record for speedy handling.

Read the letter of the Co-operative Equity Exchange—the largest farmer owned elevator in the world.



Tandy Nichols, Elevator Foreman of the Co-operative Equity Exchange, who was largely responsible for breaking all records in the handling of loads.

Kewanee

ALL TRUCK LIFT

Big Trucks — Little Trucks — Wagons—from early in the morning until late at night—and all impatient to get rid of their loads and be on their way. What chance has an elevator without modern truck dumping equipment?

A Kewanee is fast—actually dumps a load in less than a minute. Is doing it every day in hundreds of the busiest elevators known. And it is strong

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Built in the modern way—of heavy steel—with roller bearings between the lift frames, a Kewanee is the smoothest, slickest dumping equipment imaginable.

Yet thousands of installations prove that the total cost installed and working is never more, but usually less than for any other reliable equipment.

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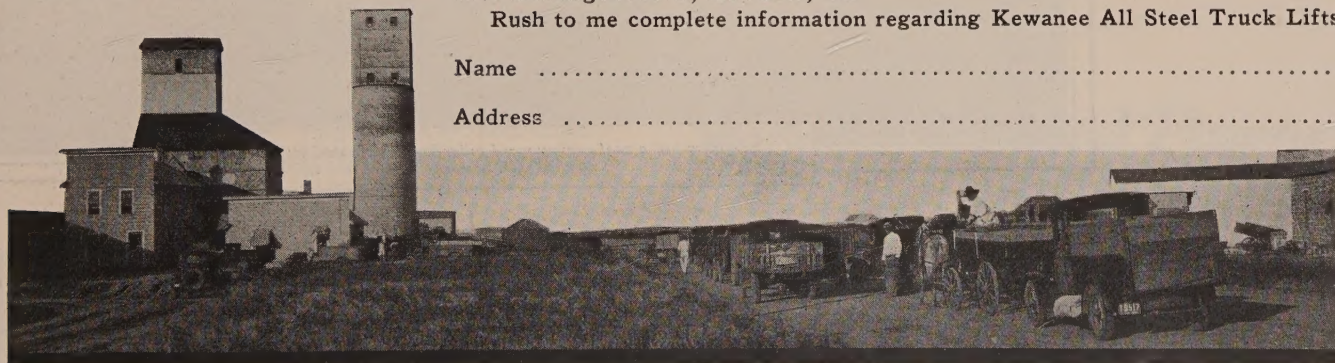
Complete stocks at Kewanee and other convenient points for immediate shipment.

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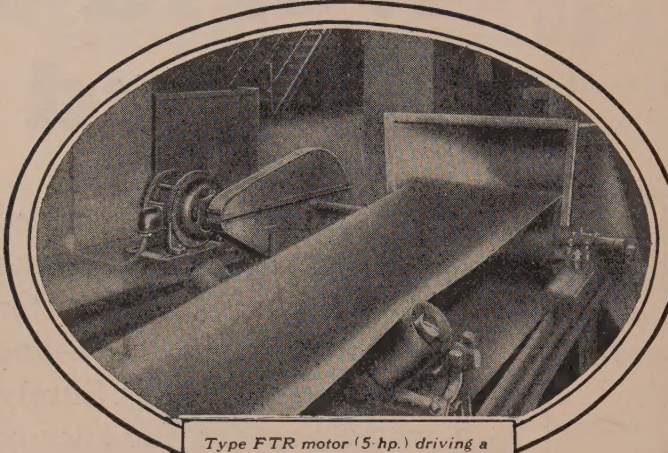
Rush to me complete information regarding Kewanee All Steel Truck Lifts.

Name

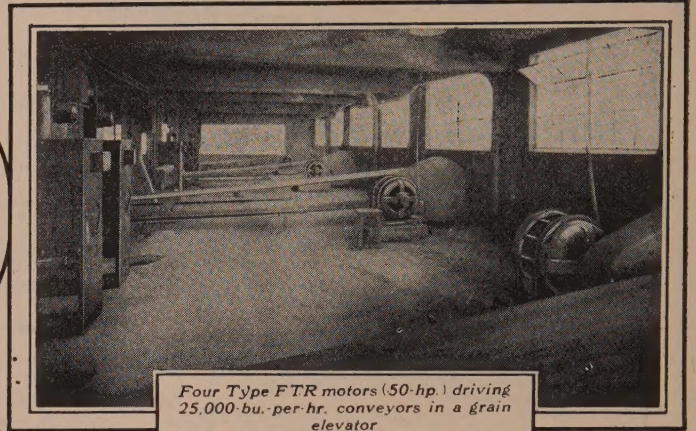
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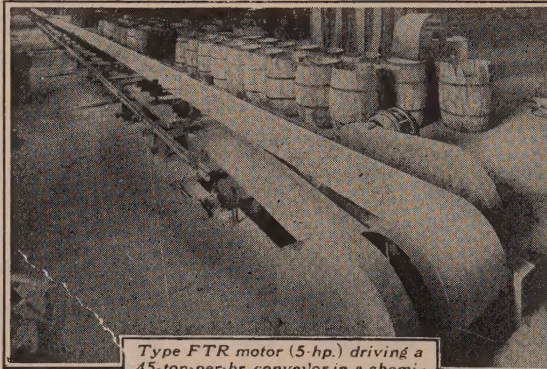
It's 10 to 1~



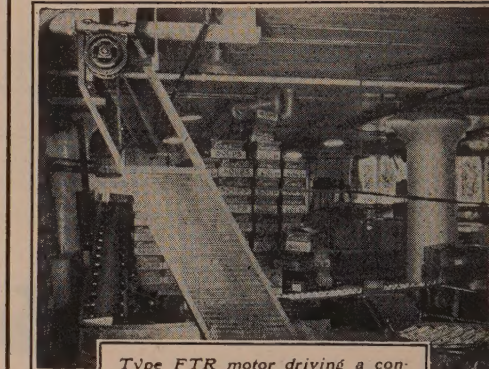
Type FTR motor (5-hp.) driving a conveyor in a seed and feed plant



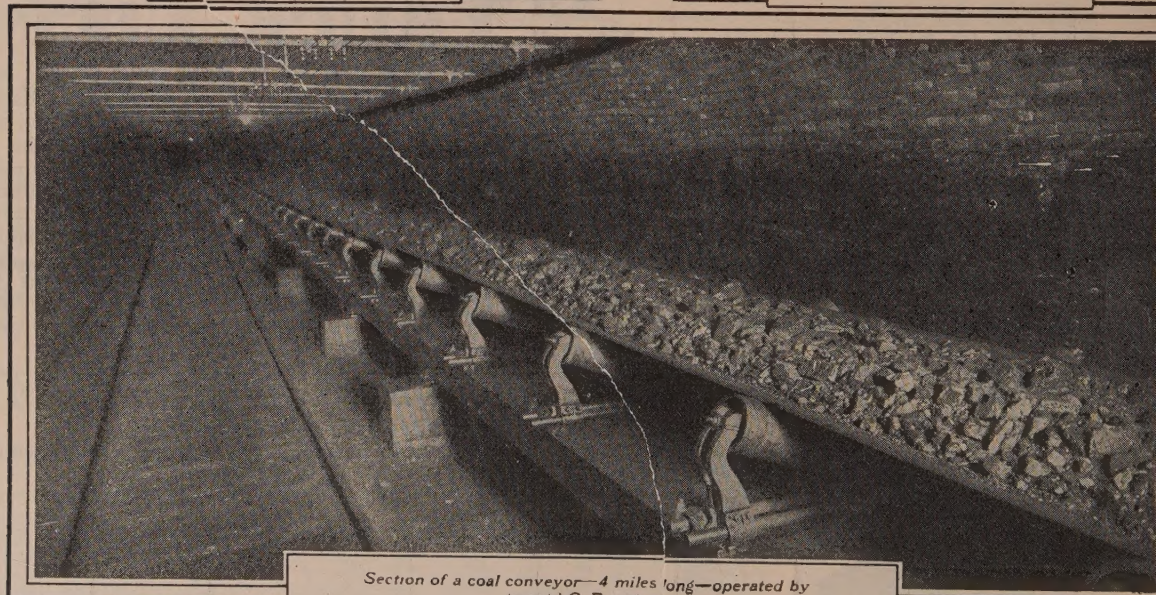
Four Type FTR motors (50-hp.) driving 25,000-bu.-per-hr. conveyors in a grain elevator



Type FTR motor (5-hp.) driving a 45-ton-per-hr conveyor in a chemical plant



Type FTR motor driving a conveyor in a soup plant



Section of a coal conveyor—4 miles long—operated by twenty G.E. motors

GENERAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

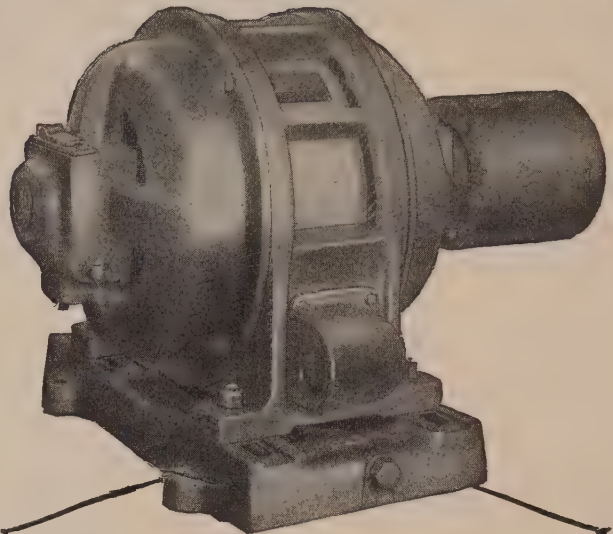
Your conveyors are overmotored!

It has been almost universal custom to put oversize squirrel-cage motors on conveyors to insure the starting of their heavy, static-friction loads. This solves the problem of starting, but as soon as the conveyor is started it is "overmotored". This extensive "overmotoring" is costing industry hundreds of thousands of dollars in higher first cost, expensive control equipment, low power-factor, and low efficiency.

To prevent this waste, General Electric developed the FTR motor—a simple, high-torque, low-starting-current, squirrel-cage motor. The high-torque rotor winding effects easy starting—and when full speed is reached, the more efficient running winding of the rotor assumes the load.

Consider the savings: smaller motors—hence, lower first cost; smaller demand charge; less copper in the feeder circuits; better power-factor; better power rates; less power consumption; simple, low-cost control.

As a typical example, the Port Richmond Grain Elevator saved \$100,000 in first cost alone by powering its conveyors with these motors. Learn more about Type FTR motors by calling your nearest G-E office.



General Electric's FTR motor is a squirrel-cage-type motor with one winding near the surface of the rotor and another imbedded deeper in the rotor. At start, the choking effect of the deeper winding forces most of the current through the surface winding. This surface winding has a high resistance; hence a high starting and accelerating torque results. The combined effect of the two windings limits the starting current to a low value.

As the motor comes up to speed, the choking effect of the deeper winding automatically decreases, permitting more and more current to flow through it. At full speed, this deeper winding is the most active part of the circuit and, being of low resistance, enables the motor to perform with the high efficiency and close regulation of the standard squirrel-cage motors.

Be sure to have a G-E engineer explain to you, in more detail, the advantages of this motor.

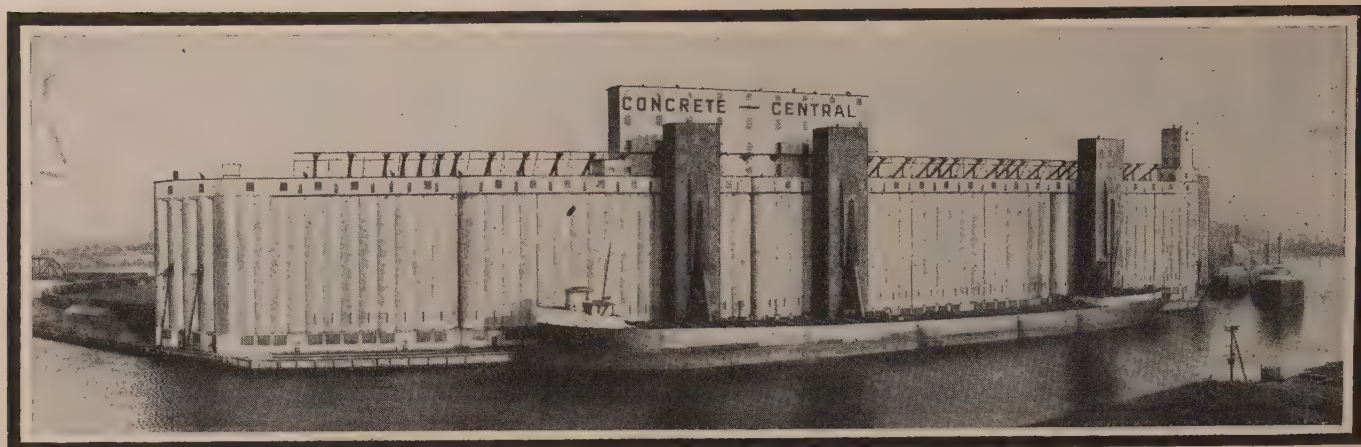


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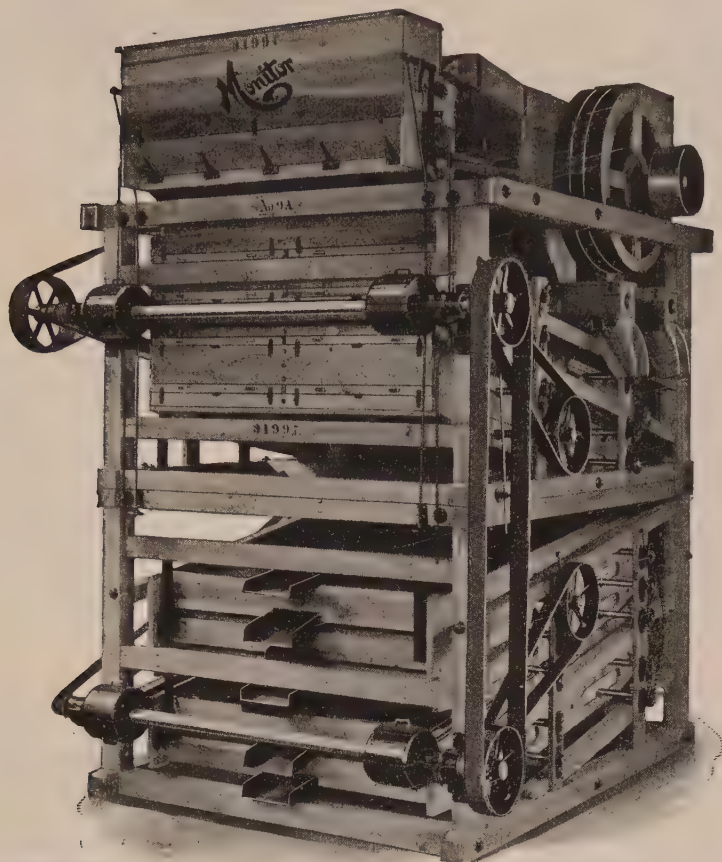
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EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
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considerable profit in your grain screenings. They may seem almost worthless but are they? We will be glad to show you by actual test what items of value they contain and the percentage of each. You would not think of selling good wheat, good oats, good rye, good flax, good mustard, etc., at mixed screenings price, yet chances are that you are doing just that.

Anyhow, you can find out by sending us a peck of your screenings and without obligation. If we can show you a material profit, you will want the machine—if not, that ends the matter.

Better try it. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

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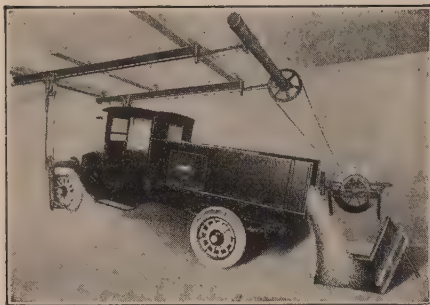
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No connection with driveway floor,—operate by hand or power.

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Rubber Protector, \$2.00
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Elevator Leg	Separator { Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Sheller
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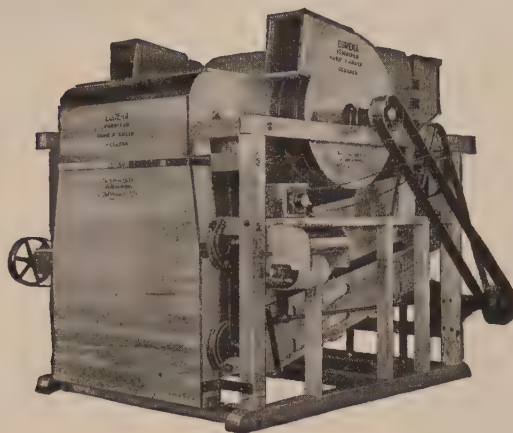
Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



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Every part
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Notice the two air regulating valves in the rear suction trunk—one for corn, the other for small grains.

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Ball-bearings and ball-bearing eccentrics.

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For handling corn with cobs direct from the sheller, also to re-run corn and to clean wheat, barley and oats without changing screens. Turning a valve diverts the grain to that set of sieves which you desire to use.

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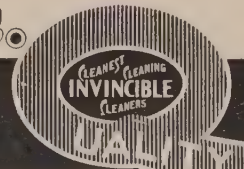
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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

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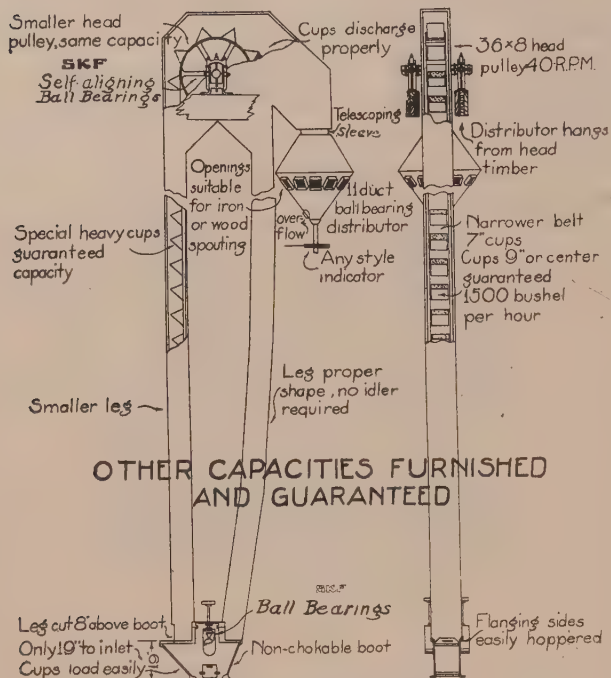
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of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Soaring Skyward!



WERE it within the realm of reason or possibility. The M. A. Long Company, builders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Grain Elevator, would like to place, as a graphic example, the silos of this mammoth structure end on end. They would form a cylindrical column reaching three-and-a-half miles into the sky. If you could stand on this massive pillar of concrete, at night, the beacons of the city of Baltimore, below, would be barely discernible. Such is the magnitude of grain elevator construction done by The M. A. Long Company.

Whether a huge grain elevator, or kindred structure—whatever the building project—the Long organization can design and construct it for you.

Large and small construction problems assume the same importance to The M. A. Long Company.

For the last decade, this experienced group of engineers have set construction standards which have resulted in the phenomenal growth of this organization, and recognition unparalleled in the annals of concrete construction.



Send for this portfolio of interesting photographs of construction projects, designed and erected by The M. A. Long Company. Address communication—attention Department E. & M.

The **M. A. LONG** Co.
Engineers and Constructors
10 West Chase Street

CHICAGO

BALTIMORE
ALLENTOWN

WASHINGTON



International Milling Co.
Buffalo, New York

Capacity 2,300,000 Bushels

Another storage unit is now under construction by us which will make total capacity 3,500,000 bushels.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.
Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills
600 Mutual Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

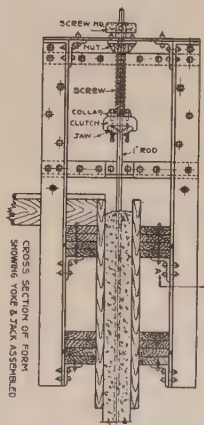
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Always look good *WHEN THEY ARE NEW*. Have yours designed and have your construction supervised so that it will *look good and be good*—year after year.

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
468 Bd. of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD



SELL or RENT
Form Lifting
JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

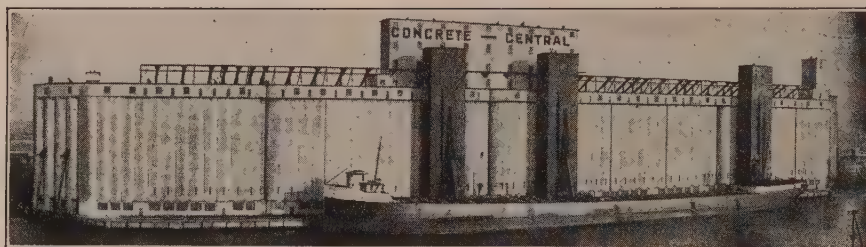
Nelson Machine Co.
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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

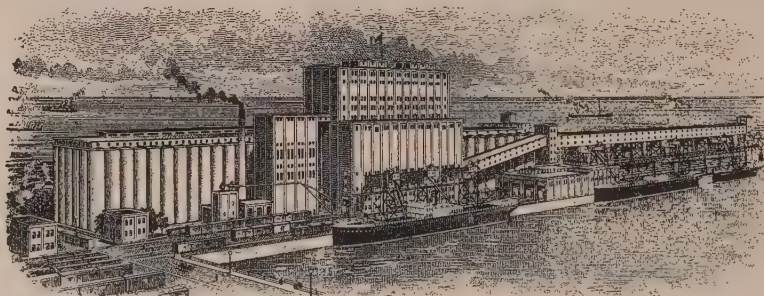


FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
CorporationConcrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
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Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

This Space is Yours

if you are the first to apply for it

We have induced reliable advertisers to talk to you.
If they interest you, mention that you saw it in The

Grain Dealers Journal

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we propose
to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen Street, Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.



*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently
erected by us in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS—WAREHOUSES CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

HICKOK Construction Co. ELEVATORS MINNEAPOLIS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—40,000 bus. capacity elevator for sale; iron-clad; good condition. W. G. Sweet, Royal Centre, Ind.

IOWA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and coal business for sale at \$7,500. Address 63P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Middletown, Croft, Barr, and Sweetwater country elevator business. Fernandes Grain Co., Springfield, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

KANSAS—12,000 and 4,000 bushel elevators for sale at a bargain if taken soon. Must sell quick. 63S12 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Up-to-date; well built; capacity of 27,000 bushels. Cost \$30,000 to build. Communicate with Security State Bank, San Juan, Texas.

BLANCHARD, OHIO, elevator for sale. On T. & O. C. R. R., 8,000 bus. capacity; good feed and coal trade community. Will sell cheap. For information write Gardner Bros., Dunkirk, O.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

Warehouse mill and elevator less machinery. One and one-fourth acres ground with double switch tracks. Warehouse 32x100 ft., one story, mill or factory 32x60 ft., three story, elevator with storage capacity 20,000 bushels, concrete and steel construction. Mill and warehouse brick and concrete construction. Formerly used as corn products mill. Located in the heart of the greatest and best grain belt. Springfield, Ill. This property could be used for different lines of businesses. Well arranged for bulk oil business. It adjoins the Springfield public stock yards and could be used very nicely for a meat packing plant. All of the buildings are less than five years old and built adjoining.

This property must be sold to satisfy the creditors. Sale will be held on premises and sold to the highest and best bidder regardless of what it brings. For further information and appointments for inspection communicate with **ARMSTRONG SALES & AUCTION CO.** 121 North First St. Springfield, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA—10,000-bu. elevator and two-story warehouse, 40x100 ft.; well equipped with machinery; good paying grain, feed, flour and field seed business. Write 63S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANS.—40,000 bu. elev. and 200 bbl. flour and feed mill with warehouse. Water and steam power. Electricity available; M. P. & U. P.; transit priv. Good feeding territory. Write 63P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA elevator for sale; 50,000 bus. capacity. Good coal business in connection. Population of town 800. No competition. Priced right to sell. Terms. Write 63S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—To lease an elevator in Eastern Kan. or Nebr.; must have fair volume of business. Write 63R2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE

FEED mill for sale or trade; doing good business; warehouse for 3 cars of feed, elevator room for 4,000 bushels; the only feed mill and coal dealer in town. Moser Milling Co., Fountain, Colo.

MILL FOR SALE.

FEED MILL in hog and dairy community, northern Iowa. New machinery. One of best in state. Good town. Pop. 1,300. Address 63S4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL, warehouse and elevator, fully equipped, at Missouri River rate point, for sale at a real bargain. Competitive freight rates to all sections. Excellent opportunity. Write for full details, 403 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—One who will invest substantial amount in grain and coal business located in Central Ohio paying good returns. Good college town. Address 63S13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Young man as helper in grain elevator and feed grinding and feed retail business. State age and full particulars in first letter, also salary expected. Farmers Elevator Co., Biscay, Minn.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

INDIANA feed store for sale, located at Ainsworth, Ind., 40 miles from Chicago, on Grand Trunk Ry. Ideal location for grain, hay and all kinds of feeds; well established business; 5 room brick bungalow, modern; 17 acres land, on R. R. siding, hard roads; large track scale and truck. This is a money maker and the price is very reasonable. Possession at once. Wm. Raschka, 615 Lake St., Hobart, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED.

GRAIN COMPANY sold out leaving me out of position. I have 15 yrs. experience as Country Elevator Manager, will go any place and make good. S. G. Mahaffey, Norton, Kans.

POSITION WANTED as manager of flour mill or grain elevator. Twenty years of successful experience and A1 reference. J. F. Decker, Camden, Ohio.

WANT POSITION as grain buyer or manager of grain elevator. Have had four years experience as manager. Will go anywhere. Would consider any position in connection with grain trade. Clyde E. Pepple, Arcadia, Ohio.

WANT POSITION as second man in elevator; 25 years old and single. Actual dirt farmer. Will work reasonable for experience. Illinois preferred. Write 63R8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of some good Iowa elevator. Have had large experience in buying and selling in terminal markets. Can merchandise lots of corn in eastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois to the cattle feeders. Address J. H. Phelps, Lost Nation, Ia.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1¼ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—28,000 pound Howe Hopper Scale. Splendid condition. Foster Grain Company, Ellis, Nebraska.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five bushel, 1,250 bushels per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale; f. o. b. South Dakota point. Write Richardson Scale Co., 312 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery. Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks.

The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill

MOTORS FOR SALE.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of new and rebuilt motors, starters, generators and switchboards on hand at all times. Get our Stock List and Prices. We buy, sell, exchange and repair motors. Send us your next repair job for prompt repairs at reasonable prices. V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

After Other Power Equipment
Bargain Bulletin 388, just issued. Send for it. It's FREE.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Rails, Equipment, Tanks, Heavy Machinery
for 30 Years.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and consecutive
numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gifford, Ia.—I was engaged in the grain business at Union and Gifford, Ia., for 20 years and during that time was a steady subscriber to your good Journal and an occasional advertiser. Though now out of the grain business and living on my farm, I get hungry for the Grain Dealers Journal and subscribe in order to have it for company through the winter.—H. C. Moore.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE—Complete grinding outfit consisting 1—45 H. P. stationary Rumley engine. Good as new. 1—No. 3 hammer mill never been used also shafting, pulleys, pumps, etc. **Farmers Elevator Co.**, Hornick, Iowa.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY

Forced to sell at sacrifice, on account of death, \$25,000.00 worth of machinery.

9x18 Allis-Chalmers Double Stand Rolls.
9x36 Allis-Chalmers Double Stand Rolls.
Warehouse Separator, Huntley No. 4, complete with dust collector, 1,200 capacity per hour.

Platform Scale, Pulleys, Conveyors, Hangers, Aspirators, Couplings, Elevator Heads and Boots, Scalping Shoes, Sprockets, Collars, Buckets, Bag Carrier, Belt Tighteners, Corn Polisher, Corn Cracker, etc.

For detailed information address inquiries to **S. Leavitt**, 2124 W. Roscoe St., Chicago. Telephone Graceland 4710.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One No. 3-S heavy duty **J. B. Sedberry** used feed grinder, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; rebuilt, in first-class condition; with 12" magnetic separator.

One No. 3-AT Standard Jay Bee Grinder complete, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; practically new.

One No. 2-AT Standard rebuilt Jay Bee Feed Grinder complete; belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive.

One No. 2 Humdinger belt driven Jay Bee Feed Grinder, in good condition.

One 50 H.P., 1,800 R.P.M., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase Fairbanks Morse ball bearing pipe ventilated fully enclosed motor; rebuilt; in first class condition.

Subject to prior sale. Will sell above equipment at reasonable price. Address **Flack-Pennell Company, Inc.**, Saginaw, Mich. Michigan agents **Bauer Bros.** Hammer and attrition mills.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A 112x15-inch Mohawk 5-ply rubber cup belt, 75 cups. Address **George McDonald**, Maquoketa, Iowa.

WRITE ME

If you are in the market for good used machinery. I can supply you promptly. **L. R. Veatch**, 428 Pratt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5 iron pulleys manufactured by Great Western Mfg. Co., all for 3 5/16" shaft, have slightly crowned faces. Sizes are 5' diameter, 13" face; 6'8" dia., 12" face; 4 1/2' dia., 14" face; 3'4" dia., 14 1/2" face; 17 3/4" dia., 12 1/2" face. Also an Ehrsam 3-high roll feed grinder. Priced low. Address **Farmers Union Elevator Co.**, Lindsborg, Kans.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head **Bauer Bros.** Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
3 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

REBUILT AND NEW MACHINERY

24" **BAUER AND MONARCH** Attrition Mills, belt and motor driven. 20 and 22" **Monarch Mills**. 24" **Dreadnaught**. 1 bag piler. One 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixer. 1,000-lb. Vertical Batch Mixer. 1 1/2 Ton **Munson Mixer**. A few large wooden tanks. 1 **Monitor Oat Clipper**. **Crippen** bean polisher. 20" **Sampson Water Wheel**. 35" **Victor Water Wheel**. Special prices on New Rubber Belt. Iron and Wood Elevator Boots. Large and small Elevators. No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill. 1 **Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill**. **Monitor Grain Cleaners**. No. 3 **Monitor Oat Clipper**. **Buckhorn Machine**. 50 bbl. **Midget Mill**, late type, nearly new. **Munson Corn Cob Crusher**. **Robison Crushers**. 1 **Oat Huller**. 1 **Carter Disc Separator**. **Prinz Scourer**. Pulleys and Shafting. 300 bu. **Hopper Scale**. 100 lb. **Bagging Scale**. **Automatic Scales**. **Oat and Barley Crushers**. Everything for the mill and elevator. Write your wants. **A. D. Hughes Co.**, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

WANTED AT ONCE—25 to 40 H. P. Motor, Feed Grinder, Mixer and Wagon and Truck Dump. Must be in good condition and reasonable. Write **A. Wally**, Montrose, Mo.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger **Roller Mills**, **Automatic Scales**, **Feed and Flour Mixers**, **Grinders**, **Attrition Mills**, 8x32" **Reels**, **Feeders**, **Bleachers**. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, **Grain Dealers Journal**, Chicago.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" **B**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
" **C**—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
" **D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
" **E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all **Form A**. Price, \$2.00.
411-E contains 100 sets all **Form E**. Price, \$2.00.
411-5 contains 60 sets **Form A**, 10 **Form B**, 10 **Form C**, 10 **Form D** and 10 **Form E**. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Designed for the use of grain shippers who wish to make a written statement of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each ticket gives the following information: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— **R. R. Co.**; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers so they will open flat, containing 50 originals, 50 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers

ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

ALFALFA BLUE GRASS

SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

NORTH AMERICAN SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"QUALITY BRAND"

Hardy Wisconsin Grown Clovers

FIELD SEEDS -- SEED CORN
Write for Samples and Freight Paid Prices

John L. Kellogg Seed Co.



526 W.
18th St.

Chicago
Illinois

If you have a good thing

Tell the Grain Dealers—
They'll do the rest—

Advertising is the quickest
and best way—but it must be
the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good
money without satisfactory re-
sults, it's a case of wrong arti-
cle or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct,
most popular and most effective
way to the grain dealer is The
Grain Dealers Journal route.

Try it.

Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting.
After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with
the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

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Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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Equipped with the highest priced bearing in the world

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BEARING AS A
BARGAIN BUT
TRY AND GET A
BARGAIN OUT OF
USING IT

for
Nothing is apt to cost so much
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"I Have No Fear of Fire When I Leave the Elevator at Night," Says Mr. Piden About **SKF**

WHEN tests under actual operating conditions more than prove reputed claims, then money can't buy better advertising value for the product. That's how we feel about this letter from Mr. E. H. Piden, manager of the Farmers Co-Operative Association elevator at Hilton, Kan., regarding **SKF** Bearings.

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"We have been well pleased with their performance . . . the labor of greasing is no longer considered the dirty and burdensome task that it

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Ball and Roller Bearings

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUESTIONS for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1929

FEEDERS who can use barley should not overlook the opportunity offered by its present reasonable price.

EARLY reports on the germination of new wheat in Kansas are so unfavorable that if confirmed by more extensive tests it will be advisable to test all seed wheat.

LAKE MICHIGAN contains a surplus of water that would float the stranded grain barges at St. Louis if the federal government would permit the water to flow thru the Chicago canal.

GOOD ACCOUNTING methods and easily accessible records prove of value when least expected. The grain account will aid in making claim for grain burned after the fire; and checking up scale tickets will prevent a farmer collecting on a ticket paid for the previous year.

WHEN BUYING keep in mind the grade rules by which the grain must be sold. When grain contains factors that will grade it down under the rigid federal inspection rules when sold at the terminal the country buyer has no recourse, but to pass the discount back to the grower.

CONFIRMATIONS that add to the 'phone contract conditions and terms not contemplated when the negotiations were begun are not binding on the other party unless later agreed to by him. In order to make a binding contract the minds of the two parties must agree.

FROST having done no damage to date in the corn belt dealers are practically guaranteed a crop to handle.

REGULAR attendance at the local meetings of grain dealers under the auspices of the state ass'n is one of the best ways to establish the friendly relations that prevent cutthroat competition.

CONGESTION of grain transportation facilities in the Northwest has not been relieved to any substantial extent, and shippers still must exercise caution in making sales delivered that an embargo may prevent their filling.

THE COMMENDABLE enterprise shown by the dealer at Ford, Kan., in setting up a machine for treating wheat with copper carbonate as well as grading seed wheat could well be emulated by other dealers who would handle a crop free from smut next year.

BIDS and offers for grain to be loaded after Sept. 30 will be affected by the expiration of the present reduced rates on grain for export; and it behooves dealers selling grain delivered to bear in mind the possibility of having to pay a higher rate, except in the Southwest where the carriers apparently are about to engage in a rate cutting contest for business.

S. L. W. & C. on the B/L do mean just what they say, that the shipper makes the statement of quantity and is bound thereby, in the absence of proof of a different weight loaded. A shipper can invalidate his own weight by such proof. If placed on the B/L when a shipper has complied with Sec. 21 of the Bs/L Act then only are the words null and void and of no benefit to the railroad company.

PRAISING your competitor will lead patrons to believe you do not fear him, and that you are confident your own terms and prices ought to get you the business. Do not advertise his faults and shortcomings; as, when farmers carry these criticisms to him, he will be angered and may overbid, or he will improve his methods as suggested by the unwise critic and become a more dangerous competitor.

ONE VARIETY of seed grain approved for the locality by the state experiment station and by the millers offers the grain shipper an opportunity to conduct a pure seed campaign in which he will have the backing of the grower and the terminal buyer. By persuading the growers to sow one variety the dealer can make a smaller number of bins suffice to hold the grades, from No. 1 down to "sample," and can reserve space for choice grain hauled in by farmers who are entitled to a premium.

SOY BEANS acreage is being increased each season, and the cultivation of this crop is being extended in the new territory with the natural result that elevator operators must equip themselves to handle the crop expeditiously and economically or invite some one else to provide facilities at their station for handling the crop. The soy bean trade naturally belongs to the elevator operator and he should make a study of it and keep posted as to where he can market the crop to best advantage.

AN IRON safe, and that in an office detached from the elevator building, is the place for the books, then if office burns, the records will not be lost.

WHEN faster handling facilities are desirable it often pays to raise the cupola and install a larger or an extra leg, as many dealers are doing in the Southwest because of the heavy movement expedited by combine harvesters and trucks.

CONCRETE country elevators may be fire proof so far as their walls are concerned, but if a concrete elevator is filled with combustible material, it is sure to suffer a serious damage when the fire occurs. Wood should be kept out of and away from the reinforced concrete walls at all times.

WITH grain storehouses everywhere full of grain the present is a time to remember in case of fire to keep the water off of grain not actually burning. If so soaked as to be valuable only for feed the grain will lose none of its feed value if kept completely submerged under water as in a pit. Wet grain to which the air has access is sure to spoil.

CLAIM adjusters of the carrier that tried to deduct an alleged "scale tolerance" besides the natural shrinkage from a claim for loss of grain in transit evidently have taken a back track or are ashamed of their underhanded attempt to beat a shipper out of his just dues, for letters addressed to the claim department designed to draw out their position on this question yield no reply.

NORTH DAKOTA elevator operators will soon be visited by examiners from the State Grain Commissioner working under the new state grain storage law and doubtless they will resent many of the new regulations and investigations, but the law seems to be necessary in order to abolish old abuses and establish uniformity in the matter of storing grain in country elevators. The new law is the outgrowth of a world of agitation and discussion, so it might be well to give it a fair trial before condemning it in toto.

NEW FUMIGANTS are being placed on the market by chemists who find the standard insecticides ineffective under some working conditions; but unless they will disclose to the public what are the ingredients of the compound they can not expect the approval of the government authorities. Chloropicrin has been in use long enough to have accumulated data on its effectiveness and it is about time the federal supervision gave this chemical of well known composition the same approval extended to bisulphide of carbon.

FAR-REACHING READJUSTMENTS of grain rates in the Southwest may be expected as the result of the decision by the Supreme Court some time ago against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe forcing that road to short-haul itself and deliver grain to connecting lines at junctions. At present the Santa Fe has shifted the line of battle by applying for permission to cut rates low enough to keep the grain on its own lines, which move if successful will affect the relative position of different grain markets.

DRAFTS sent with B/L directly to the destination of shipment often saves demurrage and risk of grain going out of condition. The local banker who accepts draft from the shipper usually is willing to route the paper directly if so requested.

FAMILIARITY with cipher words most frequently used should not lead a dealer to depend on his memory for the translation. A little change in the last syllable of a code word sometimes means much. Always consult the code.

WISCONSIN'S chain store tax law has been vetoed by Governor Kohler because of its unconstitutional provisions, whereat dealers in seeds and feeds are to be congratulated, since the graduated tax would have run from \$1 per annum on a single store up to \$1,000 per store on chains of 20 or more.

BLACK HULL wheat has won as much disfavor in the Southwest as Purkoff and Michikoff have won in Indiana. The results obtained by wheat breeding experimenters are seldom satisfactory to either the miller or the grower, so it behooves the dealer to refrain from urging the extensive planting of any of these new varieties until they know the results to be obtained are really desirable.

MOISTURE testing by the shipper when regularly practiced will afford a comparison of his tests with those at the terminal inspection point. When these tests run about the same for a considerable number of carloads, and then a few show an excess as reported at the terminal, it is advisable to call for a reinspection, which is likely to prove the grain to be of a higher grade, thus saving the shipper from being discounted.

ELIMINATION of moisture content as a grade factor is one of the valuable suggestions obtained by the Department's two investigators at Kansas City. Perfectly sound wheat containing excessive moisture could be graded No. 2 with justice to all, provided the percentage of water was certified on every grade certificate for the protection of millers and warehousemen. The market bid price would take care of the moisture factor when known, the same as protein premiums are now adjusted without being a factor in the grading.

PEEVER, S. D., is the latest country market to profit through the consolidation of three local elevators. Henceforth the station's buyer will not indulge in any cut-throat overbidding contests with himself and naturally will pay all the market affords in order to discourage the entry of others in the market and the reestablishment of the cut-throat tactics which have prevailed heretofore. The consolidation of all the elevators at a station has resulted in greatly improved service to the community in the various lines handled by the elevator company and to the great advantage of all concerned. It is to be hoped that other stations suffering from overbidding will induce their competing firms to join arms in a general improvement of all the trade conditions at the station. Consolidation is sure to result in better business methods and improved service for all patrons.

THE MORE numerous fires in grain elevators during the past two weeks should warn elevator operators to be on the alert. Vigilance has saved a number of elevators from the flames recently.

MAGNETIC separators ahead of crushers and grinders, in the course of time, probably earn their first cost in the amount of scrap iron recovered for sale to the junk dealer. The dairyman will favor the feed grinder who keeps wire bag ties out of bossy's stomach.

DRIVING the machinery by means of a shaft turning in a housing extending thru a bin and its walls is an invitation to fire. With the sagging of the house in the course of time this shaft, out of sight, may come into contact with the housing, after which friction will produce the usual result.

COMMISSION CHARGES on mill feed futures traded in on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange will be increased from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per hundred tons if the Directors' recommendations are approved by the members. While the proposed increase may be entirely justified, it would seem advisable to defer any increase until trading in mill feed futures is more thoroughly established.

AT LAST the Federal government seems to be about to engage in the operation of grain terminals and warehouses through the Inland Waterways Corporation. For years Memphis has been in need of a public elevator and warehouse to handle grain and seeds arriving by water. Now that the Waterways Corporation is about to extend its activities to this line of service, Memphis should soon have a new modern elevator of large capacity.

ACCIDENTS to elevator operators which are reported in the news columns in each number of the Journal would be fewer if greater vigilance was exercised to prevent the common accidents. It would naturally seem that men working about grain elevators would be interested in learning the particulars of how their fellow workmen were injured in other elevators and involuntarily strive to avoid those accidents of which they have knowledge, but judging from the same kind of accidents being reported over and over again, elevator workmen are not protected from the accidents by being forewarned.

DUST EXPLOSIONS have been so well advertised by the experts of the Dept. of Agriculture that the newspaper reporters now believe a grain elevator can collapse from no other cause. Hence the erroneous report in the Journal on page 242 of last number that an elevator at Des Moines had been wrecked by a dust explosion, when in fact it was the underpinning that gave way. So too, a year ago an explosion in a Kansas country elevator reported to be of dust turned out to have been ignition of a fumigant. When a crash in a grain elevator is not followed by fire and does not throw the wreckage high in air any claims that the cause was a dust explosion should be viewed with suspicion. Our article called attention to the peculiar circumstance that the alleged explosion did not blow up the roof of the Des Moines elevator.

WHEN the chairman of the new Farm Board refused to let the Iowa senator sit in at the Chicago deliberations he evidently had him correctly sized up as one who could contribute nothing of value to the discussion.

BLACKHULL wheat is not a variety to be pushed by the grain dealer in Kansas, except in a very limited area in the Southern part of the state. Its higher test weight and larger yield per acre are deceptive, since its gluten is not so strong as that of the old reliable hard Turkey and Kanred.

STORAGE room for grain in elevators never was more valuable than at present, and the folly of permitting farmers to store grain free of charge never was more apparent. While it is best not to store for others, no farmer should be accommodated unless he appreciates the service sufficiently to pay 1 cent per bushel per month.

OVERDRAFTS do not please the buyer or receiver, who are led to believe the shipper does not trust them with a small margin or is himself hard up for cash. Buyers prefer to favor with their bids those sellers who show consideration for the buyer. Even a receiver who conscientiously tries to earn his commission is likely to work a little harder for the shipper who has shown confidence in him.

MORE cleaning machines seem to be placed in country elevators this season than for years. Evidently country elevator men are averse to paying freight on screenings and then being heavily docked for loading them in with their good wheat. If the elevator operators would thoroly clean seed wheat for their patrons, the growers would obtain a cleaner and heavier crop to their own profit as well as to the advantage of the country buyer, because each farmer would have more grain to sell from the same acreage.

SHIPMENTS from various parts of the world may fluctuate extremely; but every week in the year Europe manages to import about 15,000,000 bus. of wheat from one source or another. With North American wheat piling up in our ports neglected the question arises, "Where is Europe getting its wheat?" Argentina has come to the rescue, with a weekly shipment of 6,861,000 Aug. 26, against 1,384,000 bus. a year ago, while North America contributed only 6,817,000 against 10,663,000 last year. A year ago the Canadian Wheat Pool undercut United States exporters, now the Argentine is confounding Uncle Sam.

CALENDAR "reform" is opposed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States minority com'tee for the stated reason that the proposed change offers nothing of substantial value to any single business which that business cannot enjoy now, if it will. A great many persons, many of them of business prominence, are giving this proposal their endorsement, without deep thinking. About the only real benefit would be a greater comparability of business records. One sensible reform needed in the United States is to do away with some of the legal holidays, and to celebrate those we must recognize on Monday of the week in which they fall, as in Canada.

MONTANA is one of the most prosperous agricultural states in the Union, and dealers looking for an opening for a grain elevator should consider opportunities offered by railroad extensions opening virgin territory.

HAY SHIPPERS will be much interested in the new grades for hay recently promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and effective November 1. Should there be serious objection to any of the changes announced elsewhere in this number, they should be filed in formal protest quickly.

THE "ASKED-ANSWERED" column of the Journal is free to all readers who do not find the trade information they seek in the other columns. The editor replying to questions is fortunate in enjoying the co-operation and contribution to the "Answers" by engineers, trade experts and general attorneys of the railroad companies, especially, when as usual, the question is one of general interest.

WINTER wheat shippers will be deeply interested in the August grading of wheat receipts at Kansas City published elsewhere in this number, and also in the gradual increase in the percentage of protein content in the samples tested since the movement of the new crop began. The gradual evaporation of moisture content is the important factor in effecting an increase in the average percentage of protein content of the samples tested, a fact country buyers should always keep in mind.

THE MOVING of elevators, notices of which have appeared in recent numbers of the Journal is sure to contribute to an economical utilization of existing facilities and a reduction of cut-throat competition. Many stations throughout the land have been over-built so that it is next to impossible for all of the elevator operators at many stations to make a living without taking on side lines which call for the investment of a large amount of capital. By moving the surplus elevator to some adjacent station which has been deprived of its only facilities by fire is sure to prove of benefit to every one interested.

AN EXPLOSION of grain dust in the Hord elevator at Belgrade, Neb., recently blew the roof off the building and wrecked the doors, but did little other damage to the elevator or the feed grinding machinery. The fire was quickly extinguished. As is usual with grain dust explosions, a light explosion was immediately followed by a heavy blast which shook all surrounding buildings. The first explosion dislodged a lot of accumulated dust and furnished a new charge of powder to be exploded. The elevator operator was severely injured. Explosions of dust in country elevators have not been frequent, but we have reported enough of them to warn operators of country elevators to exercise more caution about keeping their plants clean and free from accumulated dust. Many country elevators are now equipped with a fan in cupola which blows much dust out of the building and thereby greatly reduces the explosion hazard. Grain dust when suspended in air and exposed to a light or flame is sure to explode. Many experiments have quickly given proof positive of this danger.

PROTEIN CONTENT in wheat has been such a prominent factor in establishing the market price of the red winter wheat that it is but natural that many dealers should suspect that this factor has been given more influence in the matter of fixing values than is justified. The protein influence has won a world of experimentation and discussion but without any definite results.

Crop Improvement a Crying Need.

While many grain growers are bemoaning the low prices paid for the product of shiftless farming and giving ear to the politicians promising farm relief they would be better off by adopting better methods of seed selection and cultivation.

The statement that Canadian barley is the worst mixture and the poorest quality of barley on the European markets may not be relished by the producers of the mixture of wild oats and weed seeds miscalled barley, but such is the finding published elsewhere of the two representatives of the Pool and the Manitoba Agricultural College who traveled abroad to learn the facts.

Cleaning the grain is stressed by the com'ite, also care in grading; but more could be said in condemnation of the carelessness on the farm, not only in Canada but in the states. The place to apply the remedy is at the source, before cost of freight has been added. It is an economic blunder to force British feed merchants to do the cleaning. When the com'ite of two finds that the English feeders will not buy barley meal that contains above 18 per cent wild oats and pay barley prices for it, it is obvious that the dockage should be kept on this side of the water.

New Precaution Against Tricky Tenants.

GRAIN BUYERS who have been called upon to pay for grain a second time because of landlord's lien or chattel mortgages will be interested in the precaution adopted by The M. T. Fredericks Grain Co. of Kimball, Nebraska, who have printed on each check: "This check is given upon the express representation of payee that he is the sole owner of the Grain as shown on voucher of like number and date rendered herewith, and that same is not subject to any Landlord's Lien or Chattel Mortgage. Payment in full is acknowledged with acceptance."

While this does not give the buyer absolute protection against being imposed upon by sharp tenants who expect to move out of the country, it does show that the established buyer has made an earnest effort to avoid buying what tenants had no right to sell. The grain buyers of some Southwestern counties have suffered from so many unprincipled tenants that they have joined in the employment of an attorney who shall keep all advised of every chattel mortgage filed against tenants' grain and by listing all landlords and requesting them to notify the local grain buyers of any liens they may hold against tenants' products, the losses have been greatly reduced. Such precaution is not very expensive, but it pays handsome dividends.

No Damages for Neglect of State's Duty.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on June 6, 1929, decided against the Independent Grain Co. of Knox, N. D., which had brot suit against the state Workmen's Compensation Bureau for neglect of duty.

Watland and Hrabe were partners in the grain company, and shortly after the Act went into effect, July 1, 1919, they wrote to the bureau requesting the proper blanks and that they be notified of the amount of premium due. The blanks were received, filled out and duly mailed, and the manager was directed to send the amount as soon as notification was received. They then believed that they were fully insured but in November Watland, asking the manager what was the amount of the premium he had remitted learned that the state never had made a demand for the premium and that it had not been paid. Altho a letter was written to the bureau in November it was not until Feb. 11 that the bureau, which is run by the state government, notified the partnership of the amount of the premium due, and on Feb. 12 the sum demanded, \$52.16, was remitted.

On Feb. 2 one Dushek was injured on the premises and filed a claim for compensation with the bureau, and in the proceedings the bureau held the partnership was not insured and made an award against the partners of \$2,500, on which he brot suit, during the pendency of which Hrabe was adjudged a bankrupt and Watland, et al. had to pay the full sum of \$3,000. Watland brot suit against the Compensation Commission to recover this as damages for neglect of duty.

The court said: The Workmen's Compensation Bureau may not be regarded as a legal entity for purpose of suit, and a suit against it is in legal effect a suit against the state.

This narrows the inquiry on this feature of the demurrer to the question: Has the state consented to be sued? The answer is: Clearly no. The state cannot be sued without its consent. There is no authority in the act in question to sue it. It is necessary, then, to refer elsewhere for such authority. The consent of the state to be sued is found in section 8175, Compiled Laws of 1913, which reads: "An action representing the title to property, or arising upon contract, may be brought in the district court against the state the same as against a private person. When such actions are not of a local nature they shall be brought in the county of Burleigh."

This is not an action upon contract. It is an action whereby the defendant is sought to be held liable in damages for neglect of official duty. There is no such provision for suit in the Workmen's Compensation Act as is contained, for instance, in the Mill and Elevator Act.

Additional reasons why the demurrer was properly sustained will readily occur upon an examination of the complaint; such, for instance, as that the original Compensation Act dated the protection to the employer from the time of the payment of the premium, and employers are charged, of course, with the knowledge of the law. Likewise, it dated the right of the employee to participate in the fund from the time of such payment. See State ex. rel. Dushek v. Watland, supra.

The demurrer was properly sustained, and the order must be affirmed.—225 N. W. Rep. 812.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 103695, leaking on side, was repaired on Aug. 24, at New Underwood, S. D., by railroad crew.—W. D. Camery.

Wabash 77044 on train No. 52 eastbound was leaking wheat at door when it passed Whites-town, Ind., at 4:30 p. m., Aug. 13.—Kern & Kirtley Co.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Assessing Stockholders of Elevator Company?

Grain Dealers Journal: A neighboring elevator owned mostly by farmers has run behind until it has become short of funds with which to operate. It has overbid the market much of the time for a number of years in strife with another elevator and also elevators of neighboring towns, imagining it was performing a service to the farmers and that the farmers were ahead even if this elevator ran behind

Now they are considering levying an assessment upon the stockholders, aiming if the assessment is not paid by some to deprive such of their stock. Can this be done according to law?

Some stockholders are non-resident at the present time, receiving no benefit from high prices, and by this means will be robbed of their stock, and there are also others who acquired considerable stock when it was paying dividends.

There is also the injustice to the elevator men competing with the company who have put in their effort and money into the welfare of the community.—Ason Hinkson, Whitewater, Kan.

Ans.: Holders of shares in a corporation are not assessable unless the by-laws so provide. Those who refused to pay the levy would still have their stock and rights to any dividends, except that it would be reasonable before paying dividends to reimburse those stockholders who had voluntarily loaned money to the company thru the alleged assessment.

The less objectionable way to raise money is by an issue of new stock, giving present holders the privilege of subscribing.

No Scale "Tolerance" on Grain Claims?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can the Journal give us any reference where we can get some information to help us on grain claims?

Very frequently a car will be shipped from an elevator and gets to destination considerably less in weight and the car will not show a leak, that is, no leak would be detected. We have a number of these claims and we know when we file them with the railroad they will come back and say that there was no proof of leak and the claim should be withdrawn. We want some kind of an argument to combat those statements.

Also one railroad claims that if, after deducting an 1/8 of 1% shrinkage from the weight of the car the loss is three bushels or less, they absolutely refuse to pay those claims because they claim that three bushel is a reasonable scale tolerance. For example, a car weighing 100,000 pounds would have to be short over 305 pounds before they would even consider it as being a claim. They claim they are entitled to 125 pounds as 1/8 of 1% shrinkage and 180 pounds or three bus. as scale tolerance, meaning that if the car was short 305 pounds they would not recognize that claim for the shrinkage and scale tolerance takes care of the 305 pounds. However, 305 lbs. of wheat is five bushels at \$1.25 per bushel, equal to \$6.25; and if you have to side track very many of these \$6.25 claims in a year it means a lot of money.—The Kansas Mill & Elevator Company, A. E. Heiss, traffic manager, Arkansas City, Kan.

Ans.: Scale tolerance in the grain shipping business is not recognized in any way, shape or form.

Scale tolerance is recognized in handling commodities shipped in open top cars such as sand, coal and stone, but has no application

whatever to the grain shipping business. Any claim agent seeking to deduct scale tolerance from grain weights is exceeding his authority.

H. A. Feltus, representative of the grain shippers, at a conference with the carriers stated, "We want it definitely recorded that the grain dealer does not concede tolerances on scale weights. It is all bunk. If the scale is accurate the weight can be determined accurately. If it is not accurate it can be determined by a scale expert."

This conference was held Aug. 9, 1927, at Chicago with four of the freight ass'ns, and the result was that the carriers were unable to put the tolerances into effect. Altho obscurely worded by the carriers they made no pretense of applying the suggested tolerances to grain claims, but only to freight bills, and even on that they were defeated.

The proposition of the railroads was published in full in the Journal for June 10, 1927, page 633, and the hearing thereon in the Journal, Aug. 10, 1927, page 165. In the Journal for Mar. 25, 1928, page 371, was published an address by Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the Transportation Comite of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, before the National Scale Men's Ass'n on the subject, "Scale Tolerances in Weighing Grain," in which no authority was shown for deducting tolerance from the weight of grain.

The only recognized deduction is the 1/8 of one per cent for so-called natural shrinkage.

The court will make short work of any railroad corporation that insists upon cheating the shipper of grain by deducting an alleged "scale tolerance," and the way to handle such a claim department is to start suit.

"Clear record" has no standing in court against shipper's proof of amount loaded. The shipper does not have to send a man along with the car to make a record of leakage. Shipper is only required to prove amount loaded.

Size of Pulley for Elevator Head Drive?

Grain Dealers Journal: What size pulley must be used at the elevator head when the electric motor of 1,200 r.p.m. has a 7-inch pulley? What size pulley if 1,800 r.p.m. is used?—Conrad Farmers Grain Co., Conrad, Ia.

Ans.: The larger the head pulley on which the cup belt travels the faster must the belt run in order to discharge the buckets properly as they pass down around the pulley, so that in figuring speeds we have to start with the diameter of the head pulley, and as this is not stated in the question no answer can be given.

The larger the head pulley the faster the belt speed for the same number of revolutions per minute; but if the speed of the shaft was left the same while the diameter of the pulley was increased the increase in belt speed would be too great for proper discharge of the buckets. Therefore, as we increase the diameter we cut down the number of revolutions per minute.

For example a 30-inch head pulley should run 43 r.p.m., a 36-inch, 38 r.p.m., and a 42-inch pulley should run 36 revolutions per minute.

Assuming that the elevator at Conrad has a 36-inch cup belt pulley, the pulley on the shaft taking power from the belt of the electric motor would have to be large enough to reduce the speed from 1,200 r.p.m. to 38 r.p.m. Dividing 38 into 1,200 we get 31.6 times, and the pulley would have to be 31.6x7 ins. or about 221 inches in diameter. This large size is impracticable, so recourse must be had to some intermediate countershaft, speed reducer, gear or sprocket. For this purpose there has been designed special drives for elevator heads.

A table of speeds for elevator head pulleys of various diameters was published in the Journal, Dec. 25, 1927, page 742, and is reproduced herewith.

Validity of Sale Contract?

Grain Dealers Journal: We use the contract herewith where farmers wish to hold their grain to sell at later date.

We do not store grain. If farmer wishes to deliver to us and give us title to grain and pay us monthly carrying charge we take it and allow him to settle at any time.

We make them sign enclosed contract and it is understood that we do not store but we have been told that our contract is no good because the state laws cover storing grain.—The Lenox Elevator Co., R. W. Lenox, Richwood, O.

FUTURE SALES CONTRACT

This agreement made and entered into this day of 19.., by and between The Lenox Elevator Co., of Richwood, Ohio, known hereinafter as the party of the first part, and of known hereinafter as the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH:

That party of the second part has this day delivered to the party of the first part..... bushels of No..... and that all property and title rights, together with right of immediate sale or shipment of this grain is herewith passed and granted to party of the first part.

Party of the first part hereby agrees to pay in full the amount due for above specified grain at anytime party of the second part demands payment, settlement to be made at market price of above named grain on day of such demand, less any amount which has been advanced, plus interest at 7%, and carrying charge of 1 1/2 cents per bushel per month for each of first three months and 1 cent per bushel per

Face of Pulley, Inches	Width and Ply of Belt, Inches	Size of Cups, Inches	CAPACITY, BUSHEL PER HOUR								Inside Dimensions of Trunking	
			30-inch Head Pulley	36-inch Head Pulley	42-inch Head Pulley	48-inch Head Pulley	54-inch Head Pulley	60-inch Head Pulley	72-inch Head Pulley	See Diagram		
			Belt Speed 314 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 358 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 395 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 427 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 466 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 502 Feet Per Minute	Belt Speed 565 Feet Per Minute			
			Cups 14 Inches Apart	Cups 14 Inches Apart	Cups 14 Inches Apart	Cups 14 Inches Apart	Cups 14 Inches Apart	Cups 16 Inches Apart	Cups 16 Inches Apart	7/8-inch Lumber, Front and Back at "N" Inches	*Filler at "O" Inches	
			67 1/2 %	67 1/2 %	66 2/3 %	66 %	65 %	70 %	70 %			
10 1/2	10	Under 60 ft. 4 ply. 4 ply. Over 60 ft. 5 ply.	9x5 1/2	817	931	1,015	1,087	1,168	1,238	1,328	11 1/2	7 1/2
10 1/2	10		9x6	928	1,057	1,155	1,235	1,328	1,404	1,494	11 1/2	8
10 1/2	10		9x6 1/2	1,079	1,230	1,340	1,435	1,541	1,649	1,757	11 1/2	8 1/2
11 1/4	11		10x5 1/2	912	1,089	1,133	1,212	1,303	1,393	1,483	12 1/2	7 1/2
11 1/4	11	Under 60 ft. 4 ply. 4 ply. Over 60 ft. 5 ply.	10x6	1,032	1,176	1,232	1,371	1,473	1,574	1,675	12 1/2	8
11 1/4	11		10x6 1/2	1,202	1,370	1,493	1,597	1,717	1,844	1,974	12 1/2	8 1/2
12 1/2	12		11x5 1/2	1,011	1,162	1,257	1,345	1,444	1,547	1,652	13 1/2	7 1/2
12 1/2	12		11x6	1,137	1,296	1,412	1,502	1,604	1,704	1,804	13 1/2	8
12 1/2	12	Under 40 ft. 12x6 1/2. 14x6 1/2. 16x6 1/2. 18x6 1/2. 20x6 1/2. 22x6 1/2. 24x6 1/2.	11x6 1/2	1,321	1,505	1,642	1,787	1,937	2,092	2,251	14 1/2	8 1/2
13 1/4	13		12x5 1/2	1,104	1,258	1,370	1,475	1,574	1,675	1,775	14 1/2	7 1/2
13 1/4	13		12x6	1,238	1,411	1,540	1,647	1,750	1,854	1,958	14 1/2	8
13 1/4	13		12x6 1/2	1,445	1,647	1,793	1,919	2,060	2,201	2,358	14 1/2	8 1/2
14 1/4	14	Under 60 ft. 4 ply. 4 ply. Over 60 ft. 5 ply.	13x6	1,340	1,527	1,669	1,786	1,919	2,055	2,199	15 1/2	8
14 1/4	14		13x6 1/2	1,563	1,781	1,942	2,078	2,233	2,375	2,520	15 1/2	8 1/2
14 1/4	14		13x7	2,176	2,480	2,704	2,894	3,109	3,338	3,583	15 1/2	9
17	16		14x6	1,644	1,797	1,923	2,067	2,216	2,369	2,526	17 1/2	8
17	16	Under 60 ft. 5 ply. 6 ply. Over 60 ft. 6 ply.	14x6 1/2	1,922	2,094	2,241	2,408	2,584	2,762	2,944	17 1/2	8 1/2
17	16		14x7	2,898	3,102	3,322	3,516	3,776	4,036	4,315	17 1/2	9
19	18		16x6 1/2	2,394	2,564	2,752	2,948	3,160	3,384	3,621	19 1/2	8 1/2
19	18		16x7	2,885	3,102	3,322	3,516	3,776	4,036	4,315	19 1/2	9
21	20	Under 60 ft. 5 ply. 6 ply. Over 60 ft. 6 ply.	18x6 1/2	2,885	3,102	3,322	3,516	3,776	4,036	4,315	21 1/2	8 1/2
21	20		18x7	3,446	3,712	3,987	4,271	4,564	4,866	5,177	21 1/2	9
23	22		20x6 1/2	4,225	4,544	4,871	5,206	5,549	5,899	6,256	23 1/2	8 1/2
23	22		20x7	5,033	5,404	5,781	6,164	6,554	6,950	7,352	23 1/2	9
25	24	Under 60 ft. 5 ply. 6 ply. Over 60 ft. 6 ply.	22x6 1/2	5,845	6,264	6,691	7,126	7,569	8,019	8,475	25 1/2	8 1/2
25	24		22x7	6,851	7,324	7,801	8,284	8,771	9,264	9,762	25 1/2	9
27	26		24x6 1/2	7,851	8,374	8,901	9,434	9,971	10,514	11,062	27 1/2	8 1/2
27	26		24x7	9,033	9,614	10,201	10,794	11,391	11,994	12,602	27 1/2	9
*Thickness of Filler Lumber			1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2			

Sizes of Pulleys for Elevator Head Drive.

month thereafter, time counted from date of this contract.

Signed

Party of the First Part

Witnessed by

Party of the Second Part.

RECEIPT FOR ADVANCE

Received of The Lenox Elevator Company Dollars to apply against above contract.

Ans.: While it is true that the Ohio state law defining an "elevator company" as one performing services for the public, forbids such company from buying and selling for own account, this would not apply where the grain is not to be returned, and where no warehouse certificate is issued, and where sale is declared to have been made.

This statute reads as follows:

Sec. 10172, Throckmorton's Ohio Code, 1929. Elevator Companies. A company or ass'n organized as an elevator company may purchase and hold real and personal estate, erect or purchase, and own the necessary building, offices and machinery for the purpose of carrying on the business of receiving, storing, delivering and forwarding grain of all kinds, and may add to and connect with this the business of general storage, warehousemen and forwarders of all kinds of produce and merchandise. On its own account or for others, it shall not deal as buyer or seller. In the prosecution of its business it shall be governed by the same laws, not inconsistent with this section, as govern individuals in such employment.

The imposition of a carrying charge is inconsistent with the theory of a sale, since carrying charges imply ownership in the party paying the charges; and the caption "Future Sales Contract" also implies no present sale.

Altho inconsistent, the contract could not be successfully attacked by the farmer nor the buyer; and the state would have difficulty in proving that the buyer was doing a public warehouse business against the law, since the buyer was not receiving grain from the general public indiscriminately but only from such persons as contracted to sell to him.

Is Deferred Payment Contract Valid in Kansas?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is the following Sales Contract valid for use in the state of Kansas? Does use of a contract of this kind, whereby grain is taken in before it is paid for, make it necessary to take out a license for storing grain? We understand some lawyers have approved the form as O. K. and air-tight. C. C. Steitz, Otis Lumber & Grain Co., Otis, Kan.

SALES CONTRACT

In consideration of the payment to be made by the Company as hereinafter provided, does hereby sell and agree to deliver within days to the Company at its elevator at Kansas, bushels of wheat of the quality and grade as noted on the scale tickets of this wheat.

Payment or settlement for this wheat is to be made on basis of price paid by purchaser, the Company, at the time the seller, chooses to accept payment and have definite price fixed, less the discount for grade and quality as applied by the purchaser at the time this wheat is delivered, also an additional one cent discount per bushel for each month, or fraction of a month, for the time beginning from date of this agreement until date on which the price shall or may be definitely fixed and remittance or settlement made.

The time when price shall be fixed and settlement made as above outlined shall remain optional with the seller; provided however that it be on or before 19... And in the event the seller fails to request and accept a settlement on or before this date, it shall remain optional with the purchaser to affix the price as above outlined on basis of this date and remit or make settlement in full to the seller. The seller in any and each instance to return his copy of this agreement to the purchaser.

Signed in duplicate this day of 19...

By Company.

Seller.

Ans.: Since the contract is signed by the seller and seller declares it to be a sale the transaction must be held to be a sale, and not a storage contract, and would not require a license for storing grain.

While this contract of sale may be good as against the Kansas law on storing grain its validity against the seller is open to question because no consideration is named for the discount of one cent per bushel per month. In other words, the contract does not recite what benefits the seller is to receive from the discount. Contracts without consideration are held to be one-sided, or unilateral, and are not enforced by the courts.

However, the sale having been confirmed by delivery of the wheat, the seller could not invalidate the entire transaction, but at most could only defeat the 1 cent per month discount; so that, when time came for settlement and seller objected buyer could overcome this flaw by striking out of the contract the words relating to the discount.

The last clause would be improved by omitting the word "optional," making it read: "And in the event the seller fails to request and accept a settlement on or before this date, the price shall be fixed as of this date of expiration on basis of price currently paid by purchaser for wheat of same quality and grade." The use of the word "optional" in this connection is bad for the reason that some might interpret it to mean that the purchaser had the privilege of canceling the arrangement on failure of seller to ask for a settlement, and such a privilege would invalidate the contract.

Does Lease Take Precedence?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am holding funds over which there is contention between a mortgagor and a landlord.

A tenant is operating a farm on a yearly renewable lease. This is a renewable lease, rewritten each year and is in its third year. The original lease has a provision covering unpaid rent, whereby unpaid rent is to take precedence over any liens or mortgages, and is to constitute a first lien until paid.

A lawyer for a mortgagor is contending that renewing of the lease cancels all provisions of the old lease and that special provision for payment of back rent would necessarily have to be written into the new one. Another lawyer contends this is unnecessary and that the original provision for back-rents to constitute a first lien stands regardless of new leases.

Which is right and to whom should I pay the funds I am holding pending settlement of

the controversy?—F. L. Farnsworth, Collingwood Grain Co., Cullison, Kan.

Ans.: Landlord's liens are created by statute and not by any clause in the lease; and if not foreclosed in the time limited by law, the landlord loses his lien for that year, and becomes an ordinary creditor, unless a special provision for the payment of back rent was written into the new lease.

It is stated in the question that the original lease has a provision covering "unpaid rent." If this is the wording it would mean only rent accruing under the current lease, since written instruments are always construed strictly to mean no more than actually expressed, and unpaid rent is not the same as back rent, on a prior lease.

If the time for the landlord to enforce his lien has not yet expired the grain buyer safely can pay the landlord.

Farm storage fees have been eliminated for the new crop year by the Saskatchewan wheat pool because the short crop will stand as insurance against any rush to market this fall beyond the ability of elevators to handle it. Last year the pool paid premiums for late deliveries as follows: 1c after February 1; 2c after March 1 and 3c on wheat delivered between April 1 and the cut-off date. The premiums were paid to induce farmers to hold their wheat until spring and avoid the fall congestion at elevators.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Chas. England Passes Away.

Charles England, retired grain merchant and exporter, died Aug. 31 at his residence in Baltimore, Md., at the age of 79 years, after having been in ill health for about a year.

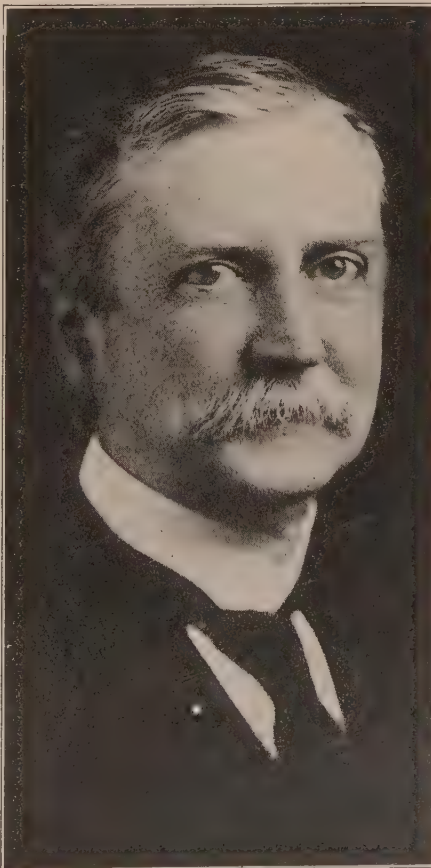
Mr. England's life history is one long record of service. Besides his activity in the grain and hay business his public spirit led him to participate in and direct the work of his trade associations and the local government of Baltimore.

In 1894 and 1895 and again in 1908 and 1909 Mr. England served as pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. For two years he was pres. of the National Hay Ass'n, and in 1907 pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, in which organization he was active for several years as chairman of its transportation com'te. At the time of his death he was counselor of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In civic life Mr. England was a member of the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore and in 1911 became its chairman. He was vice pres. and director of the Terminal Warehouse Co., director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, member of the Society of the War of 1812, of the University Club and the Merchants Club. During the world war he was a member of the Central Draft Board.

He was a refined gentleman of the first rank, a sincerely religious man, and his private life was one of rectitude and honor. He was long highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in the grain trade. A man of high ideals, always kind and considerate of those with whom he came in contact, he won the admiration and warm affection of his fellow workers. His memory will long be cherished by association members who enjoyed working with him.

He is survived by two sisters, Miss Mary England and Mrs. Augusta E. Grimes, a daughter, Mrs. Cary W. Magruder, and a son, Joseph Townsend England. A com'te of the Chamber of Commerce attended the funeral services held at the residence at which the rector of the Memorial Episcopal Church officiated.



Charles England, Baltimore, Md., Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Improvement Efforts Bear Fruit.

Grain Dealers Journal: A grain man cannot hope to increase his business permanently thru taking the business of his competitors. He can permanently profit thru increasing the amount of business to be obtained in his territory or improving the quality or yield of the grains he handles by teaching the farmers better methods.

There has been a great deal of variation in the weights per bu. of wheat raised in Kansas this year. In our locality they have run from 46 to 62 lbs.

A few years ago I started encouraging our farmers to grade their seed wheat and treat it for smut. It looked like a long up-hill climb. But having been a farmer myself, and having raised better wheat than most of my neighbors by this simple means my pleading had some effect. This year has brought results.

One of the farmers following this advice brought in over 5,000 bus. of wheat that tested from 62 lbs. down to 59. A neighbor of his, living just across the road, brought in a quantity that tested from 46 lbs. up to a little over 50. Both are hard working farmers. Both have land that is equally good. But one graded and treated his seed and the other did not.

Farmers who are grading and treating seed wheat are raising much better quality and getting a higher yield per acre than those who do not. More and more of our farmers are falling in line. We grain buyers profit by having a much better quality of wheat to handle.—O. J. Johnson, C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Joy Station, Kan.

Why Upset Trade to Boost Grain Prices?

Grain Dealers Journal: When the real purpose behind the Agricultural Marketing Act is to raise prices and to maintain them at a high level why encumber the price raising operation with such clumsy devices as elevator and warehouse operation in competition with the established grain firms?

If the members of the Farm Board will sit down and think they will see that the operation of elevators has nothing to do with price control. Let them abandon all such meddling and devote themselves to the real purpose.

In the first place some means must be found to make it profitable to the wheat grower to go into the scheme, some scheme whereby the farmer who joins will get more than the one who does not join. One way to accomplish this would be the issuance of a certificate by grain buyers or millers to the farmer certifying that a stated number of bushels changed hands at a stated price. If a farmer elected to go into the pool he should send 25 cents per bushel, with a duplicate of his certificate, to the pool headquarters. Grain dealers and millers also should have the privilege, if holding wheat, of contributing 25 cents per bushel to the pool, and the time for acceptance of contributions should be limited not later than Dec. 1.

The fund so accumulated by the pool should be used to bull the market after Dec. 1, until July 1, shipping the surplus abroad to raise the domestic price, and have a clean slate for the next year's operations. The profits would greatly exceed the contributions and would be payable to wheat growers and grain dealers after July 1, provided they had contracted for the sale of their holdings to the pool on or before Dec. 1.

Thus there would be no interference with the business of grain dealers, millers and exporters. Participation by growers or handlers would be voluntary. There would be no loss to anyone. The consumer would pay, and he does not seem to be objecting to paying duty of 100 per cent on sugar, that will cost each individual \$2 a year. No army of bureaucrats is required to put the scheme into effect, only a depository for the funds and one manager like Arthur W. Cutten.—J. M. West.

Reducing the Overhead

Grain Dealers Journal: It has come to my attention that in an Iowa town two dealers who had grinders and neither one made out very well have got their heads together and are working on a joint account. One is discontinuing his grinder and installing an oat huller and the other dealer is continuing the grinding end of the business. In this way no stormy competition. It is a good sign they are working along the right line. There will be no increase in grinding charges, or any excessive charge for hulling oats, but it saves a lot of overhead such as two different men to operate the machines, and it is a kick towards old man overhead. I believe this is a good move.—Art Torkelson, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Cost of Stabilizing the Price.

Altho the United States has only recently created a Federal Farm Board the republic of Brazil for several years has had a similar body in control of the coffee crop. Just as in Brazil so in the United States the Federal Farm Board has a free hand to devise its own methods of maintaining prices at a relatively high level. The Brazilian coffee valorization has not failed from lack of power or thru failure to use its powers, for the Brazilian board has the coffee growers and shippers tied up most completely.

What have been the results of this perfect theory when put into actual practice?

The coffee control regulates the exports and requires that the surplus be kept back in the interior warehouses, the planter having the privilege of borrowing upon the coffee as security, much the same as the United States federal authorities make generous loans. On account of the limitation of export the crop harvested more than a year ago has not yet been shipped, and the new crop now coming on will have to be held two years, at the expense of the grower.

Valorization therefore costs the planter on a 132-lb. sack of coffee worth \$28.80 the following:

21% interest in 2 years.....	\$6.05
Coffee institute tax.....	.54
9% ad valorem tax.....	2.59
Exportation tax.....	1.00
5% a year shrinkage.....	2.88

Total13.06

The Coffee Institute will loan 30 per cent of its value, and if the money is borrowed at a bank the rate is 9 to 12 per cent. All the charges, totaling \$13.06, amount to 45 per cent of the value of the crop. Brazil now has \$240,000,000 tied up in coffee loans.

If the Brazilian planter were freed of the Coffee Institute he could sell his crop for 55 per cent of its present price and be as well off as he is now, with the important difference that low priced Brazilian coffee would drive out competition by other lands and enlarge the de-

mand for the South American crop. With lower prices the consumption of coffee would increase and the burdensome surplus in Brazil would melt away. As the Brazilian politicians are supermen they know what the farmers need and profit personally by the marketing of his crop under government supervision.

Collecting Twice for the Same Grain.

By TRAVELER

Farm agitators and others are still trying to choke down our throats the worn-out axiom about the poor but "honest" honny-handed tiller of the soil, and win converts to the belief that regardless of the unsurmountable obstacles to progress and wealth for the farm element, farmers are honest.

Honesty is not the possession of any one class or trade. It remains essentially as it always has, the prerogative of individuals. A man is either honest or not honest as his conscience dictates, regardless of how he makes his living. We have heard of honest gamblers, and I presume there are such.

My old friend Ira Schwint, who runs the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., at Greyling, Kan., told me about an example of farmer dishonesty the other day. As seems to be normal among grain dealers who are rushed to superhuman efforts during the rush season, his office force neglected to show the year on the date blank of the scale tickets. One farmer took occasion to notice this without saying anything about it, and when he came in to settle he had an extra ticket.

He was able to make the office force believe that they may have lost a ticket, so they were prevailed upon to make out a duplicate and pay him \$40.13 more than was coming to him.

Fortunately, however, Ira keeps a very complete system of records. Suspicion that something might be wrong led him to check back thru his records for the same date the previous year. There he found the duplicate of the extra scale ticket the farmer brought in. Ira phoned the bank to stop payment on the check.

Then he jumped in his car and drove out to the farmer's home. He informed the farmer that if he'd come to the office he would be shown the duplicate of the extra scale ticket, and that the check given him could be cancelled and a new one for the correct amount issued. The farmer just looked foolish. When he came in it wasn't any trouble at all to convince him that the extra scale ticket did not belong with this year's business. Tho he did not admit it, the facts in the case and the farmer's attitude made it manifest that the scale ticket of the previous year was a considered plan to get more than was coming to him.

Which simply goes to show it pays to keep both eyes wide open when doing business with the poor but honest, honny-handed tiller of the soil, and that it pays to keep convincingly complete records of all business transactions.

Bean Growers Flirting with Farm Board.

Michigan bean growers have asked the Federal Farm Board to assist in the organization of a more closely knit unit of producers but have not asked for financial assistance. The board was asked to consider a suggested program which representatives of co-operatives say will assist existing and develop new organizations of bean growers.

Joe Plummer, pres., of the Colorado Bean Growers' Ass'n and representing the Colorado and New Mexico Bean Growers' sales agency asked for a loan to enable his organization to make larger advances to grower-members.

The trip of the Michigan growers, who were accompanied by state officials, follows a state meeting in which reported claims of the Michigan Elevator Exchange to be representative of all the growers were denied. The Washington journey was planned originally to inform the farm board that the Exchange did not represent all the bean growers.

Hearing on Bleached Oats.

A hearing upon the temporarily suspended order of the Alabama Dept. of Agriculture prohibiting the sale of bleached oats after August 1, will be held by the Alabama department, Sept. 10, at Montgomery.

The original order was suspended after many oats handlers of the state had protested such a prohibition as unreasonable and one that would not be beneficial to any person involved.

F. E. Gillette, pres. of the Grain Shippers Ass'n of Nashville, Tenn., in calling the attention of the hearing to the Alabama trade urges a good attendance.

Kansas City Conference of Grain Grading Com'te.

E. C. Parker of Washington, D. C., and Professor G. R. Hyslop, of Oregon State College, the special com'te appointed by Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde to investigate grain grading, obtained a consensus of opinion from grain exchange members of Wichita, Hutchinson and St. Joseph at their conference Aug. 27, 28 and 29 at Kansas City, Mo.

On Aug. 30 they conferred at Omaha with the trade at that point. Aug. 26 they had conferred with the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., and will visit St. Louis, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, New York and Winnipeg.

At the Kansas City meeting about 20 representatives of the Southwestern grain dealers, millers and farm organizations adopted a resolution urging the elimination of the appeal board at Chicago and that appeal boards be set up in each of the principal markets.

Among the suggestions made were that head samplers be licensed; that a certain tolerance be permitted in grading damaged grain, giving the seller the benefit of the doubt on technical differences; that the class yellow hard wheat be discontinued, and this grain be placed in the hard winter class; that less importance be attached to the moisture content, but that the percentage be endorsed on all grade certificates; that protein content not be made a grading factor, since the laboratory methods required were too technical.

Legal questions confronting the Federal Farm Board will be up to George E. Farrand of the firm of Farrand & Slossom, Los Angeles, Cal., who has been appointed general counsel. Mr. Farrand has served as attorney for various co-operatives in California.

National Grain Corporation Charter Completed.

Articles of incorporation for the Farmers' National Grain Corporation have been completed by the subcom'te appointed to draft them and have been submitted to attorneys for study before presentation to the Federal Farm Board.

The Washington attorneys of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture came to Chicago with a charter prepared that would have gone around the farmers' country elevator organizations. The co-operatives promptly threw out these proposals in favor of a scheme in which the country elevators would be subsidiaries.

As soon as the Farm Board approves the organization will be incorporated, directors elected, by-laws adopted, stock sold, and a manager appointed, says William H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the organization com'te.

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board has urged the Federal Farm Loan Board to make loans of 10 per cent of market value to co-operatives in the northwest who have warehouse receipts for grain to be kept in store. This loan is supplemental to loans of 65 per cent of market value which the intermediate credit banks of the northwest have been requested to furnish.

Grading New Wheat at Kansas City.

T. B. Armstrong, First Asst. of the Kansas Grain Inspection Dept., writes, We have secured from Mr. E. L. Morris, Division Grain Supervisor, a tabulation of the inspection of wheat at Kansas City.

This market received, during the month of August, a total of 9,227 cars of wheat, of which 1,465 cars were dark hard winter, 6,786 cars hard winter, 502 cars red winter, 1 car yellow hard winter, 399 cars of mixed and 72 cars other classes. The grades of these cars were as follows:

495	carloads of No. 1
2,760	carloads of No. 2
3,606	carloads of No. 3
1,690	carloads of No. 4
406	carloads of No. 5
268	carloads of Sample grade

You will note that grades Nos. 3 and 4 comprise more than one-half of the total receipts which was about the same proportion as shown in the July tabulation. The percentage of smutty wheat was somewhat higher than in July, there being 1,628 carloads, or 17½% of the total. The amount of protein shows a surprising increase over that of July. The total for the month on 5,604 cars averaging 12.55 protein.

It is rather interesting to note the percentage of increase in the average protein during this crop movement. The first ten days of July showed an average of 11.67, the next ten days 11.89, and the latter part of July 12.23, with a monthly average of 12.02. In August the first ten days showed an average of 12.34, the second ten days of 12.58, and the third ten days of 12.76, with the monthly average of 12.55, as stated above, making the total crop average up to date on 22,723 cars of 12.15.

Mr. Armstrong's report on the grading of July receipts was published in the Journal for Aug. 10th, page 173.

Weighing Oats at Country Elevators.

By W. S. BRAUDT

The lack of actual loading weights of oats at the country elevator is costing some elevators heavily. At an elevator or two, visited recently, there was a shortage of oats far in excess of what ordinary shrinkage of the crop should show. Inquiry showed quite a percentage of leaking cars BUT no actual loading weights taken at time of shipment with the result that no portion of the shrinkage in weight could be legitimately recovered thru freight claim, notwithstanding cars arrived at destination in leaking condition.

This condition multiplied by the number of elevators taking in and shipping out oats would show a heavy loss in dollars and cents which could be materially reduced by weighing the oats before sending them to the car for movement to market destination.

It is to be admitted that light oats or damp oats, with a small hopper of four or five bushels, makes adequate accurate weighing a difficult job. We have had seasons of poor oats in the past that would try any ones patience to the limit to weigh. That does not apply to the present oats crop in Illinois, and an elevator manager or owner who would lessen his risk of a too heavy shrinkage, would do well to stand the small cost of weighing his oats on the way to the car, instead of loading without any definite idea of the amount put into the car for shipment.

It is difficult to understand why, with a large hopper scale that will take a thousand or more pounds to a draft, or an automatic scale with an eight or ten bushel hopper, oats are not weighed more carefully. It is money saved everytime you have a legitimate loss on a car. Without a definite record of the amount loaded in each car, you can recover nothing for grain lost in transit. The expense of weighing oats, compared with the risk from the shortages that may arise, is not material. Next to the actual wagon scale buying weight, it is of importance to have a definite record of the amount loaded for shipment, in each individual car.

President Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

Mr. Tully Carl Crabbs has been elected to the presidency of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to succeed the late A. E. Reynolds. He is the son of Benjamin F. Crabbs the original partner in the business which was started in 1883. He has virtually "grown up" with the business starting as a bookkeeper and for several years has been Secretary-Treasurer. When his father dropped the reins he took them up and has been the ardent and loyal partner and companion of Mr. Reynolds in every adventure of the organization.

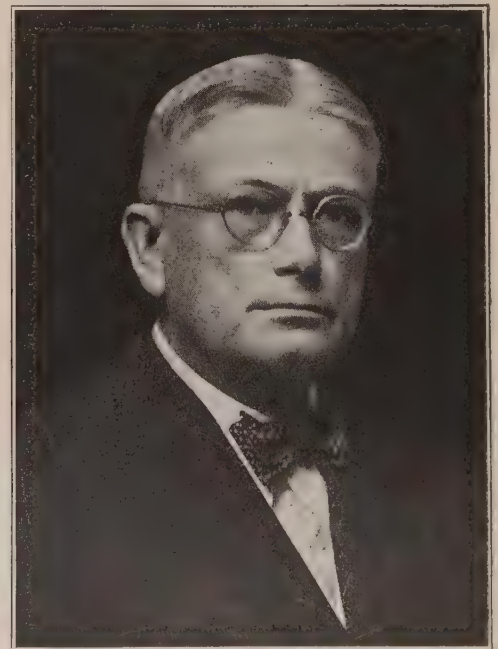
His pleasure has been that of carrying out the plans and details that had been worked out for the success of the business. For loyalty and faithfulness to his duties he stands without a peer. Every task from the greatest to the smallest has always been performed with the most careful attention.

He takes his new office with knowledge and experience. He has kept in close touch with each of the outside connections of the Company both in United States and abroad looking after every detail of management at each place. This has given him a broad vision of the business and makes him fully capable for his new responsibilities.

Being a director of the Elston Bank and Trust Co., one of the largest of Crawfordsville and connected with numerous other financial institutions, and, having kept in direct communication with all the banking institutions serving the business, he is fully qualified to handle the financial requirements necessary to the business.

Mr. Crabbs was born near Mansfield, Ohio, June 1, 1873, and moved to Crawfordsville with his father in 1880 where he attended school and finished his education at Wabash College. He has given much of his valuable time to home activities, never too busy to do good where needed. He has served on the County Council, Y. M. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, and other boards of the community, also been head in Rotary, Masonic and Church circles. He is now and has been for 22 years Superintendent of the First M. E. Church Sunday School making Sunday as busy a day as any other.

With his many years of training and experience and being a man of high ideals, the company will continue to grow and expand under his leadership in the future as it has in the past.



Tully C. Crabbs, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Kennard (Cable p. o.), O., Aug. 31.—A large acreage will be sown to wheat.—E. B. Robinson.

Collinsville, O., Aug. 28.—Oats, short crop, poor quality.—Eikenberry Bros. Co., Edw. Dome, mgr.

Plymouth, O., Aug. 23.—Good corn prospect and good seed prospect.—Don W. Einsel, successor to Plymouth Elvtr.

Killbuck, O., Sept. 3.—Wheat better than last year. Oats poor. Corn fair.—Killbuck Elvtr. Co., A. W. Beller, part owner.

North Creek, O., Aug. 30.—Wheat this year is practically nil; oats, extremely short crop; prospects of good corn crop.—X.

Green Camp, O., Aug. 31.—No wheat sowed yet, but acreage will be more than last year.—Green Camp Co-op. Elvtr. Co., C. W. Sifritt, mgr.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5.—The 692 cars of wheat inspected here between Aug. 24 and 30 averaged 12.48% protein. The maximum was 18.10% and the minimum was 9.63%.

Wellsford, Kan., Aug. 30.—Our corn crop has been damaged by dry, hot weather and yields will be cut 30% from early expectations.—W. L. Dunbar, Dunbar Grain Co.

Castalia, O., Aug. 29.—The acreage of wheat for seeding this fall will be the same as last year, as well as oats and corn.—Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Co., Wm. C. Horn, mgr.

Chattanooga (Rockford p. o.), R. F. D. 1, O., Aug. 31.—Wheat crop very poor, not much being sold. Twenty per cent more wheat will be sown this year.—Berne Equity Exchange Co., V. L. Stuckey, mgr.

Delisle (Arcanum p. o.), O., Aug. 29.—Cannot tell how much wheat will be secured this fall. We only had about one-half crop of oats. Corn will not make more than one-half crop. Wheat was fair crop.—D. Kester.

Clarksville, O., Aug. 31.—Our wheat crop was above the average, good quality. Our elevator handled 25,000 bus. of wheat. The outlook is for good acreage this fall.—Clarksville Farmers Exchange Co., B. O. Thompson, mgr.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 27.—An average protein content of 14.24 per cent on 200 samples from 32 counties is reported by George A. Moran, chief grain inspector. The final average will run considerably higher, it is believed.

Lubbock, Tex., Aug. 27.—We have enjoyed a very nice wheat business this season but our row crop prospect in this section is certainly not very promising. In fact, it does not look as tho we will have more than one-half of a crop.—S. E. Cone Grain & Seed Co.

McDonald, Kan., Aug. 31.—Wonderful crop here, and a large percentage of the wheat acreage made 35 to 40 bus. to the acre, of fine quality wheat. Corn is good but the acreage is small.—Francis S. Miller, Jennings & Roller, Inc.

Boneta (Sharon Center p. o.), O., Sept. 3.—Wheat has been above average in this locality, yield from 20 to 40 bus. per acre. Oats very spotted, yield low and poor quality. Corn needs rain and is three weeks behind normal.—Sharon Center Co-op. Elvtr. Co., E. L. Chalfield, mgr.

Erhart, O., Sept. 3.—The wheat crop just harvested was about 60%; oats, 40%; corn crop will be only about 70% unless we receive rain soon. Potatoes will be a failure. Farmers are busy cutting mammoth clover, which is expected to be a good crop.—G. O. Haury.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—There was no appreciable rainfall during the week and in many parts there has been but little in two or three weeks. Meadows, pastures and corn need good soaking rains in most areas. Pastures are burned and considerable corn is firing, especially the late planted. Plowing is difficult on account of the dry, hard soil.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Isleta, O., Sept. 6.—Acreage and condition of wheat, 75%, 80% to oats, 90% to corn.—X.

Compton, Ill., Aug. 30.—Oats were a fair crop here, good quality but only a fair yield, from 25 to 35 bus. per acre. We have some good fields of corn, but most of it is two weeks late. Dry weather is helping it some, but frost before Sept. 30 will catch a lot of corn.—J. W. Banks & Son.

Wayne, O., Aug. 26.—The wheat acreage is about the same as that originally planted for the 1928 crop altho most of the 1928 crop was plowed in the spring for other grains. None of the 1929 crop was plowed under.—Prairie Farmers Co-operative Co., L. R. Forsyth, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—Our western Canada wheat crop estimate remains at 271,000,000 bus., or the same as on Aug. 1. August rains improved the crop somewhat in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan. The official acreage estimate of July 1 of 23,267,300, which was the basis of Aug. 1 estimate, has been raised since our last report to 24,297,116. The change in acreage basis and improvement in sections have taken care of August deterioration elsewhere. Manitoba has 31 million bus., Saskatchewan 162, Alberta 78. To this must be added 24,600,000 of winter wheat, most of which is in eastern Canada.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—Excessive heat prevailed in greater part of Iowa past week; hot, south winds have been unfavorable; good rains in few places have been of considerable benefit to crop. Denting rapidly and good deal of early planted ripe. Firing pronounced on light ground and ridges. Continuation of the long drought will doubtless reduce the yield. Acreage, 100; condition, 95. Last year acreage, 100; condition, 100. Illinois: Weather continued hot and dry, but it is not considered corn has been badly damaged. A good soaking rain would be beneficial. Acreage, 90; condition, 85. Last year acreage, 105; condition, 85. Southern States: Early corn being harvested; late crop needs rain, but generally condition is satisfactory. Acreage, 100; condition, 95. Last year acreage, 110; condition, 75.—L. A. Downs, pres., Illinois Central R. R. Co.

Keewatin, Ont., Aug. 26.—Characteristics established by the first general testing of western Canada's new wheat crop show an average of 2 per cent higher protein than last year's crop, says J. M. Pearen, chief chemist for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. The protein average for Manitoba thus far is 13.3 per cent; for Saskatchewan 14.8 per cent and Alberta 15.2 per cent. The averages for last year were Manitoba, 12.3 per cent; Saskatchewan, 12.8 per cent, and Alberta 12.0 per cent. Milling quality of new wheat from Manitoba so far has been good but from Saskatchewan and Alberta only fair, says the report. Most of the Manitoba samples are plump and well filled and give good returns in flour yields while Saskatchewan and Alberta samples are nearly all lean showing very decidedly the effects of drought and excessive heat. Baking results have been excellent and baking volume is higher than last year due to the effect of higher gluten content. The color of the flour and bread is slightly creamy but satisfactory for new wheat.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Unusually severe drought during August covered most of the agricultural section of the United States. Prospects for growing crops, especially corn and cotton, were materially reduced, but harvesting of ripened crops was carried on under the favorable dry weather conditions. Spring wheat is turning out somewhat better than forecast a month ago. No further estimate is made for winter wheat, but we again asked our correspondents to estimate the yield. Replies indicate a lower yield than estimated a month ago, so that altho the government estimate of a month ago will be used by the trade generally, it may be regarded as over rather than under actual outturn. The Sept. 1 estimate is for 553,000,000 bus. of winter wheat and for 209,000,000 bus. spring wheat. The estimated yield of all Canadian wheat is for 285,000,000 bus. and for the three prairie provinces 261,000,000 bus. The estimate for corn is 2,490,000,000 bus., the condition for the last week in August averaging 68.5% of normal compared with the 10-year average of 76.6%. The yield per acre forecast is 25.3 bus. Only twice since the government has made forecasts has there been so much decline in one month. The estimated yield for oats is 1,176,000,000 bus. The cotton estimate is for 14,961,000 bales.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Aug. 28.—It rained this morning at Larned and is raining here tonight. Corn needs it pretty bad. Such as is raised in this country, it is a more important crop farther north, is badly fired around the edges of the fields and while I have not been into any of the fields, reports declare there will be no more than enough for local consumption, if that much. Probably the rain is coming too late to do any good.—E. W. M.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 7.—While the estimated yield of wheat in the prairie provinces is 50 per cent less than last year, it is very slightly less than the average return for the previous six years. Protein content is the highest the west has known since tests were started. Crops by provinces, giving acreage, average yield per acre and total estimated yield are: Wheat: Manitoba 2,660,125 acres; 14 bus.; 37,241,760 bus.; Saskatchewan 13,790,854 acres; 11 bus.; 151,699,394 bus.; Alberta 6,707,526 acres; 11½ bus.; 77,136,549 bus. Oats: Manitoba 1,458,401 acres; 20 bus.; 29,168,020 bus.; Saskatchewan 4,358,747 acres; 15 bus.; 65,381,205 bus.; Alberta 2,340,263 acres; 20 bus.; 46,805,260 bus. Barley: Manitoba 1,937,263 acres; 21 bus.; 40,682,523 bus.; Saskatchewan 1,621,463 acres; 16 bus.; 25,943,408 bus.; Alberta 545,524 acres; 18 bus.; 9,819,432 bus. Rye: Manitoba 120,222 acres; 17 bus.; 2,043,774 bus.; Saskatchewan 471,073 acres; 12 bus.; 5,652,876 bus.; Alberta 162,620 acres; 12 bus.; 1,951,440 bus. Flax: Manitoba, 81,789 acres; 8 bus.; 654,312 bus.; Saskatchewan 279,414 acres; 8 bus.; 2,235,312 bus.; Alberta 6,182 acres; 7 bus. and 43,274 bus. The oats yield as shown by the figures is a very disappointing one.—Manitoba Free Press.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—The condition of spring wheat is 55.4% of normal, the indicated yield 10.1 bus. per acre, and the production 210,797,000 bus. Our previous estimate was 211,000,000 bus. and the last official was 205,650,000. North Dakota has 85 million bushels, South Dakota 31, Montana 27, and Minnesota 17. Oats condition is 74%, yield per acre 29.8 bus., and production 1,199,000,000 bus. Barley production is 297,000,000 compared to 286,000,000, our August estimate. The condition of corn is 70.9%, compared with 78.8 official last month and a ten-year average of 76.6. Production 2,576,000,000 bus. compared to our August of 2,694,000,000. If the official estimate reports the same condition as above, the decline for the period of 7.9 points will have been exceeded only three times in 20 years and only eight times in the history of records for 65 years. To those who might question such a decline based on study of August weather, let us say that reporters' ideas were much too high for Aug. 1. Remembering the big improvement in the late season of 1927, some reporters were inclined to minimize conditions of the plant that normally would have been recognized by them as largely impossible of recovery. Ohio has 131 million bushels, Indiana 135, Illinois 308, Iowa 428, Missouri 98, Nebraska 203, Kansas 91, South Dakota 108, Minnesota 142, Oklahoma 48.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

The number of grains in a pound of wheat, varies from 7,500 to 24,000 and from 377 determinations the average was 12,000 grains. The number of grains in a bushel has been given as varying from 446,580 to 971,940. Have you counted a bushel?

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop.	Condition.		Total production in millions.	
	Sept. 1, 10-year av.	Sept. 1, 1929. Per cent.	Harvested, 1928.	Indicated by condition Sept. 1, 1929.
Corn, bus.	76.6	67.9	2,836	2,456
Winter wheat....	...	...	578	568
Durum wheat....	74.6	61.3	93	53
Other spr. wheat	70.1	58.4	231	164
All wheat .....	...	...	902	786
Oats	77.2	74.6	1,449	1,205
Barley	77.7	68.8	357	304
Rye .....	...	...	41.7	41.0
Buckwheat	85.8	...	13.1	...
Flaxseed	71.0	52.9	18.7	16.4
Rice, 5 states....	84.1	...	41.9	...
Grain sorghums....	76.0	...	142.5	...
Hay, tons.....	81.7	82.3	93.0	93.6
Hay, wild.....	...	...	12.9	12.4

*Preliminary estimate.

†Short time average.

‡All spring wheat.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Isleta, O., Sept. 6.—Remaining on hand: Oats 75%, old corn 10%, wheat 60%.—X.

Delisle (Arcanum p. o.), O., Aug. 29.—No old corn, some oats and wheat in farmers hands.—D. Kester.

Killbuck, O., Sept. 3.—Corn in farmers' hands all fed up, with most wheat sold.—Killbuck Elvtr. Co., A. W. Beller, part owner.

Clarksville, O., Aug. 31.—The larger amount of wheat is sold and in elevators.—Clarksville Farmers Exchange Co., B. O. Thompson, mgr.

Kennard (Cable p. o.), O., Aug. 31.—Not much wheat remains in farmers' hands; most of it was sold direct from thrasher.—E. B. Robinson.

Green Camp, O., Aug. 31.—Ten thousand bus. of wheat on farms from crop just harvested.—Green Camp Co-op. Elvtr. Co., C. W. Sifritt, mgr.

Collinsville, O., Aug. 28.—Wheat, 35% remains in farmers' hands; corn, scarcely any remains in farmers' hands.—Elkenberry Bros. Co., Edw. Dome, mgr.

Rush's Station (Greenville p. o.), R. F. D. 4, O., Sept. 4.—Least wheat and corn in farmers' hands that I have seen since I came here.—Chas. Dangler.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 3.—Waterborne shipments of wheat from Seattle for August totaled 106,000 bus. and the shipments of flour were 57,579 bbls.

Corn Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	60,428	134,956		76,984
Chicago	5,604,000	7,422,000	3,727,000	5,183,000
Cincinnati	573,000	280,000	495,000	271,600
Duluth	107,579	17,923	55,000	
Fort William				
Port Arthur	7,990		7,990	
Hutchinson	14,400	29,000		
Indianapolis	2,500,500	1,440,000	2,046,000	1,365,000
Kansas City	734,000	476,000	1,221,000	2,262,000
Milwaukee	788,840	549,330	797,661	374,000
Minneapolis	523,640	436,940	534,280	405,000
Montreal	24,460	39,900	2,134	232,486
New Orleans	98,189	115,200	105,519	198,685
New York	92,500			
Omaha	1,234,200	2,248,400	1,474,200	2,433,200
Peoria	2,235,650	1,596,500	1,202,750	553,000
Philadelphia	12,285	52,755		34,180
St. Joseph	775,500	928,500	637,500	658,500
St. Louis	2,446,300	2,534,000	1,909,400	2,221,800
Sioux City	612,000	508,000	667,000	465,000
Superior	67,701	18,429	55,000	
Toledo	82,500	50,000	7,945	11,705
Wichita	53,300	100,900	14,300	43,200

Wheat Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	2,477,693	1,892,143	511,603	183,781
Chicago	13,502,000	11,065,000	7,536,000	4,293,000
Cincinnati	1,066,000	637,600	921,600	182,000
Duluth	17,162,908	5,603,650	8,693,848	5,954,607
Fort William				
Port Arthur	2,372,628	3,538,358	6,457,276	24,447,687
Galveston			6,880,150	3,614,113
Houston			825,202	240,000
Hutchinson	5,606,550	6,663,550		
Indianapolis	2,060,000	1,164,000	728,000	370,500
Kansas City	12,638,360	17,029,870	10,985,360	10,534,810
Milwaukee	2,807,560	1,282,570	2,909,808	1,588,396
Minneapolis	22,895,600	12,683,600	9,138,480	9,951,720
Montreal	7,733,487	20,976,583	4,483,186	22,320,782
New Orleans	2,433,970		759,936	396,671
New York	3,287,100		2,847,000	
Omaha	13,811,200	16,072,000	10,217,200	7,722,400
Peoria	552,300	656,700	458,500	665,400
Philadelphia	365,368	517,393	127,959	485,128
St. Joseph	2,844,000	2,142,000	1,546,500	996,800
Sioux City	672,000	710,000	72,000	216,000
Superior	4,340,948	4,033,157	3,572,188	3,362,216
Toledo	3,095,275	2,339,710	631,590	417,325
Wichita	4,562,600	2,585,250	3,332,000	1,748,250
St. Louis	7,764,600	10,507,000	5,484,400	7,189,600

Mansfield, O., Aug. 23.—Farmers of Richland County retain 75% of wheat crop. Farmers of Coshocton County retain 60% wheat crop.—Hanley Milling Co.

Castalia, O., Aug. 29.—About 40% of the wheat and 80% of the oats and very little corn held back by the farmers.—Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Co., Wm. C. Horn, mgr.

Chattanooga (Rockford p. o.), R. F. D. No. 1, O., Aug. 31.—Seventy-five per cent of oats still in farmers' hands.—Berne Equity Exchange Co., V. L. Stuckey, mgr.

Wayne, O., Aug. 26.—Ninety per cent of the corn has been marketed and 75 per cent of the wheat and oats also have left farmers' hands.—Prairie Farmers Co-operative Co., L. R. For-syth, mgr.

Burlington, Ia.—With two of the large 2,000 ton grain barges loaded and ready for shipment on the lower river two additional barges have been ordered.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Nashville, Mich., Sept. 5.—A carload of oats shipped in by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator has been sold to farmers for feed. Shortage of the oats crop will force some farmers into the market for oats for feeding this fall and winter.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 1.—Grain shipments for the crop year 1928-29 were wheat, 94,620,773 bus.; oats, 252,893 bus.; and barley, 533,853 bus., for a total of 95,407,519 bus., as compared with wheat, 79,669,082 bus.; oats, 395,322 bus., and rye, 217,684 bus., for a total of 80,282,088 bus. for the crop year of 1927-28. The largest for any month of the crop year just ended was January when 15,104,218 bus. were shipped.

Loadings of grain and grain products for the week ended Aug. 24 totaled 61,740 cars, an increase of 5,560 cars for the corresponding week last year and 898 cars over the same period in 1927. For the western district loadings totaled 45,934, an increase of 5,434 cars over the same week in 1928. For the week ending Aug. 17 loadings were 61,423, compared with 61,207 for the corresponding week last year and 54,045 in 1927.

Oats Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	82,039	400,884		130,000
Chicago	10,688,000	10,446,000	4,949,000	5,074,000
Cincinnati	300,000	1,042,000	178,000	426,000
Duluth	688,503	105,193	184,571	
Fort William				
Port Arthur	456,917	680,385	769,372	2,488,321
Hutchinson	1,800	1,800		
Indianapolis	3,656,000	4,408,000	2,800,000	2,786,000
Kansas City	734,000	476,000	320,000	278,000
Milwaukee	6,154,820	1,652,700	1,991,536	301,398
Minneapolis	6,601,610	2,955,620	2,820,500	417,970
Montreal	656,359	1,971,412	326,410	2,426,361
New Orleans	107,000	138,400	36,445	60,776
New York	474,000			
Omaha	1,578,000	652,000	906,000	412,000
Peoria	2,217,400	1,043,500	1,291,350	478,800
Philadelphia	93,556	458,896		84,825
St. Joseph	98,000	98,000	16,000	28,000
St. Louis	3,043,000	3,286,000	2,821,800	2,758,000
Sioux City	1,060,000	520,000	510,000	313,000
Superior	309,791	84,061	85,560	10,044
Toledo	887,650	1,506,750	159,355	356,000
Wichita	18,000	30,000	13,500	9,000

Barley Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August as compared with August, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	10,750	1,728,005		
Chicago	1,855,000	5,419,000	89,544	1,068,105
Cincinnati	12,500	91,200	465,000	2,025,000
Duluth	5,450,632	6,307,358	4,858,474	4,543,724
Fort William				
Port Arthur	809,934	329,132	6,414	656,212
Galveston			765,000	1,598,721
Houston			80,000	325,000
Hutchinson	75,000	232,500		
Indianapolis	6,000		6,000	
Kansas City	628,800	1,208,000	420,800	894,400
Milwaukee	3,912,570	3,452,400	1,397,104	1,405,033
Minneapolis	5,133,030	5,377,190	3,430,500	3,793,840
Montreal	1,551,125	697,279	1,819,475	548,198
New Orleans	117,500	252,500		80,000
New York	586,000		1,080,000	
Omaha	488,000	926,400	456,000	772,800
Peoria	485,200	377,200	129,000	177,000
St. Joseph	42,000	5,250	14,000	1,750
St. Louis	457,600	427,200	43,200	177,960
Sioux City	459,000	342,000	311,000	335,000
Superior	4,340,948	4,033,157	3,512,188	3,362,216
Toledo	18,800	78,000		17,290
Wichita	58,500	20,400	19,500	20,400

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 6.—Thirty-three cars of No. 1 hard wheat and 434 cars of No. 1 Northern featured inspections at Winnipeg today. There was not one single car of No. 1 hard in last year's receipts.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Primary receipts of grain at terminal markets during August were 208,738,000 bus., a new record. Of the total 124,878,000 bus. were wheat and 21,131,000 bus. were corn. In the first week in August wheat receipts at primary markets totaled 36,601,000 bus.

Northwest Congestion Relieved.

With the expiration Aug. 31 of the Northwest embargo on coarse grain, members of the grain com'te of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board expressed the belief that no further drastic action would be needed in the present crop movement.

It was estimated on Aug. 26 that more than 11,000 cars of grain were either in the terminals or in transit to Minneapolis and Duluth and Superior. Despite such congestion, the temporary shutoff of the coarse grains relieved the situation to an extent that officials decided against further drastic action at a meeting Aug. 26 in Minneapolis.

Farmers are being urged by various organizations to hold back their grain and elevators nearing completion in Minneapolis are also expected to help relieve the situation. Governors of the Dakotas and Minnesota have issued manifestos urging farm storage.

Five of the nine roads involved in the original action lifted the embargo on the coarse grains at midnight Aug. 29. Barley to the head of the lakes was exempted in a modification issued shortly after the Aug. 22 order, as a means of aiding export of that grain.

Argentine tariff proposals would increase the import duty on unhulled rice 2 gold centavos per kilo and on hulled, polished and broken rice by 3 centavos. The present rate on unhulled rice is one-tenth of a centavo and four-tenths on the processed rice.

Corn borer infestation is spreading in Indiana and the pest is increasing the older infected areas, reports G. A. Fitch of the Purdue staff. Seventy-nine scattered townships in seven counties have been infested this season for the first time. Infestation in the northeastern corner has increased 400 per cent over 1928. Greater efforts in cleaning up crop residue is urged as the only effective weapon.

Foreign buyers find it hard to understand why prices have not declined in face of huge supplies everywhere. They apparently forget that the market takes into consideration things that will happen in the future. Most of the cash wheat in store is held by strong interests who can keep it indefinitely. The trend of the market is apt to be somewhat nervous on account of changing sentiment as conditions may warrant.—Southworth & Co.

Rye Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August as compared with August, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	5,520	2,390		
Chicago	648,000	214,000	73,000	438,000
Cincinnati	84,000	40,600	44,800	42,000
Duluth	2,211,591	712,224	1,428,573	460,376
Fort William				
Port Arthur	223,562	167,519	119,683	812,060
Indianapolis	48,000	64,000	33,000	19,200
Kansas City	34,500	28,500	10,800	36,000
Milwaukee	177,030	47,160	554,030	20,440
Minneapolis	1,768,700	989,440	730,590	526,540
Montreal	48,089	1,554,674	270,428	1,872,741
New Orleans	1,200	2,400		1,893
New York	34,500			
Omaha	649,000	371,000	603,400	298,200
Peoria	10,400	10,800	3,600	6,000
Philadelphia	3,469	999		68,572
St. Joseph			1,500	
St. Louis	122,100	159,900	84,500	88,400
Sioux City	30,000	110,000	8,000	
Superior	643,984	365,337	667,023	264,587
Toledo	27,600	6,000	7,320	

Ohio Dealers Frolic in Ontario.

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a most unique and successful picnic at Kingsville, Ontario, on Aug. 30. Weeks before the pleasant event the state was buzzing with word about the affair. Everyone certainly hoped to join the crowd.

The palatial Steamer "Greyhound," pride of the fleet plying out of Toledo, under direction of Henry Stalker, was wisely chosen by some of the more experienced mariners of the organization. President Edward Thierwechter received his first marine papers on this vessel in 1908 and Mrs. "Bill" Cummings christened this 3,000 capacity steamer at the tender age of three. Therefore the boat was 1000% O. K.

This happy occasion was thought up, 'tis said, by Littl' Joe Streicher and Marty Arft, while shooting a game of croquet one afternoon when the market was sort of quiet. Sec'y Bill Cummings and his crew of worthy officers, directors, members and loyal supporters successfully completed the promotion.

As early as nine in the morning, the "Greyhound" commenced to fill up. Grain, feed, seed, and supply men, and millers were bubbling over with enthusiasm from start to finish. Guests, friends, and folks within a radius of 100 miles or more, poured on board, families in tow.

Sharply at ten the harmonizing melodies of "Kalt's" Radio Orchestra announced departure, and the trip was on.

The staterooms of the vessel were all assigned to the grain dealers, where chats, bridge, and other lighter pastimes were indulged in. Not a single person was stranded on the "poop" deck.

Dancing, singing, story-swapping, and other important business was transacted during the intermissions of the commanding dance music.

At two, Maurice Maney was thrown overboard on the Canadian docks, the first wild Indian to put foot on foreign ground.

After Charlie Kielholtz was rescued, and "Woody" Woodman found a better hat than he started out with, George Forrester led the "red-coats" down the gangplank. "Freddie" Wickenhiser brought up the color guard, blushing. Louie Schuster and family took the post of rear admiral. Phil Sayles was given the role of "Commodore Perry." And thus the little band of courageous pioneers marched out to make places for themselves in their new-found country.

Following the overloading of 16 taxicabs, all of which were abandoned, broken-down wrecks, following the block ride to the picnic grounds, the customs officials were finally prevailed upon to give up. W. H. Pickard of Bowling Green and Ray Wick of Toledo were stationed as guards, to warn the little colony of the approach of herds of wild buffalo, kangaroos, pole cats, rum-runners, bill-collectors, over-bidders, or whathaveyou.

Jack Miner's famous wild-game sanctuary, where all varieties of wild birds stop semi-annually for an average of two to three weeks a flock, on their respective flights north and south with the change in season, was an awe-inspiring sight, amazing the fathers and delighting the children.

Bert Osgood hunted high and low for a few wild turkeys, but the best anyone could find available was a few wild onions which were discovered and worn in their buttonholes by Eli Short and Chris Egly. Chris had his onion treated with listerine, so Eli had all the girls crying on his shoulders, alone. Big, broad, handsome, foot-ball player Chris was censored for not bearing his fair portion of the burden.

Dancing on one of the finest dance floors in Canada, to the syncopation of the "Gypsy Barons," radio stars of Station WWJ, finished the afternoon in great style for those who danced. Others played tag; L. P. Miller (Springfield) was discovered to be playing pussy-in-the-corner with a group of giddy

girls; while six of the down-state shippers were somehow inveigled into a hard game of drop-the-handkerchief. Siva Bender directed a colony of "truth-seekers" down to the beach for choir practice. Outside of these pastimes the usual horse-shoe pitching contests, gedunking and pie-eating races, hair-pulling tests, and other gentle and quiet sports were pursued.

On the return trip, due to a number of severe cases of sunburn (that's a new name for it), the party was perfectly satisfied to relax and take the homeward jaunt in a state of quietude, which was to be found only in the engine-room.

Docking, the crowd flowed off the boat and poured down the street, joyously happy, and boisterously content. Everyone was glad for having gone, and grateful to the officers, directors and members of the organization who so successfully made the occasion a unique success.

Iglehart Brothers Elevator at Vincennes.

[Concluded from Facing Page.] draught and temperature control. Drier and cooler fans are driven by means of 2 7½ h.p. motors through silent chain drives. Drier is so arranged that it may be used for continuous or batch drying or for conditioning purposes. All of the large bins are equipped with the Zeleny thermometer system, with instrument room and reading room provided on the bin floor of the storage.

The following manufacturers supplied the principal material for the construction of the plant: Union Iron Works—Cleaning Machines; Fairbanks-Morse & Co., scales; Falk Corp.,

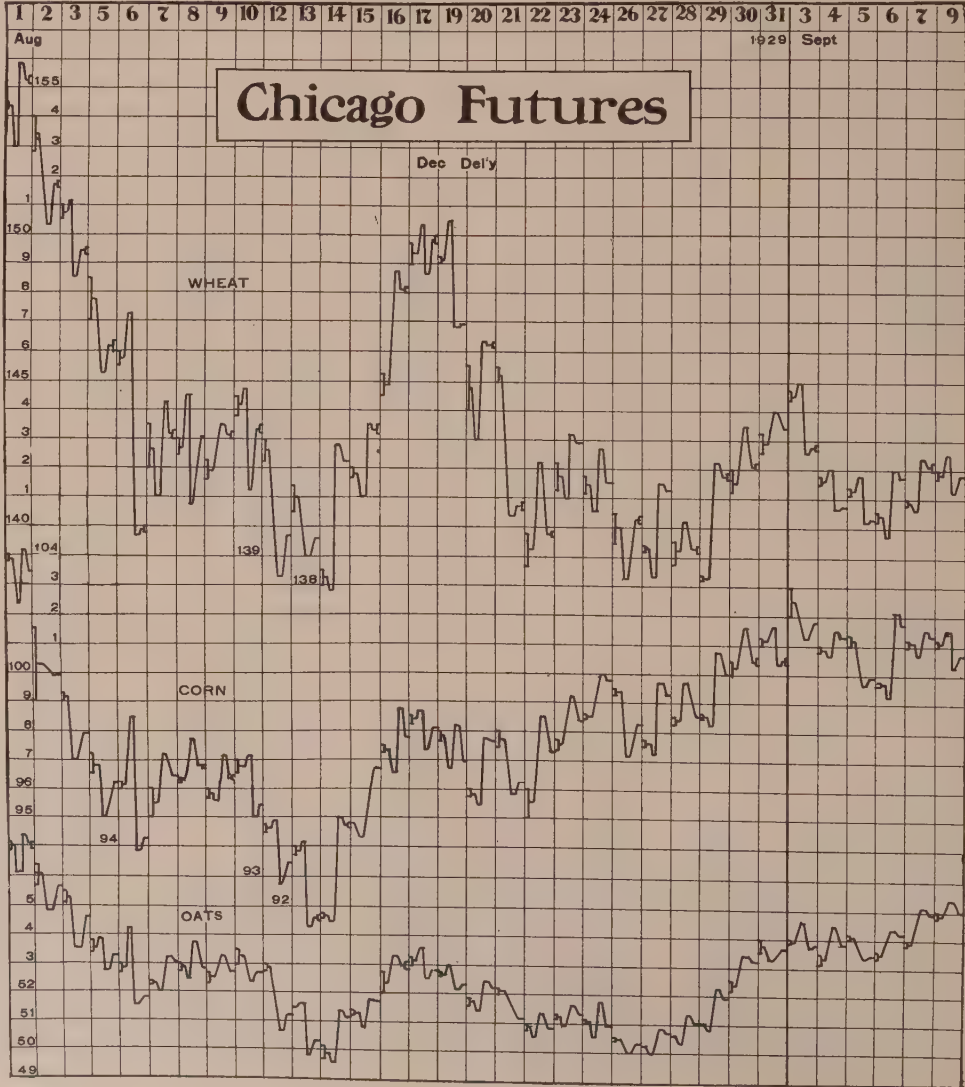
gear units; General Electric Co., motors; Weller Mfg. Co., machinery; Sprout Waldron & Co., spouting; Weller Metal Products Co., spouting; O. W. Randolph Co., grain drier, and Zeleny Thermometer Co., thermometer system.

Illustration of Igleheart Bros., Inc., elevator appears on outside front cover page.

Buyers Trying to Bluff Sellers

The World's Wheat Market appears to be a game of "BLUFF" between the European merchants, and the grain merchants of the United States, and up to date, the European merchants seem to have the best of it. They, of course, are working on the theory that there is no other place to go with our surplus, except Europe. Consequently, they appear to think that they will have something to say about making the price, and the buyer usually does. On the other hand, with the estimate of the World's production this year running around 650 million bushels less than usual, this, of course, would be considerably in excess of the carry-over from the previous crop, and with a shortage in Canada, and a very uncertain condition in Argentina, it would seem as though it is only a matter of time until prices would have to be so adjusted that our rapidly accumulating surplus, which now breaks all records, will be wanted. If the farmer had, in the past, and would in the future, lend his aid to helping to hold the surplus, instead of trying to move it all into the terminals at once, it would be reasonable to expect higher prices, and of course, they will be much higher, if the present unfavorable prospects in Argentina continue. The record shows a very light fall of moisture in the Argentine, being considerably less than one-half of normal since May 1st.—Shannon Grain Co.

The Hessian fly lives only a day or two and without young wheat on which to lay its eggs it dies without multiplying its kind. Late sowing of winter wheat kills off this pest.



Igleheart Brothers, Inc., Grain Elevator at Vincennes, Ind., Completed.

The new reinforced concrete grain elevator which Igleheart Brothers, Inc., have added to their plant at Vincennes, Ind., was put into operation July 22d and is now practically filled with the new wheat.

Igleheart Brothers, Inc., of Evansville, Ind., is a subsidiary of General Foods Corporation, having merged with it in 1926. Their principal product is Swans Down Cake Flour, a nationally known product which is a favorite with housewives who appreciate the value of a high grade cake flour.

The Atlas Mills, with a daily capacity of 450 barrels of flour, located at Vincennes, Ind., was purchased in April, 1927, to take care of the steadily increasing demand for Swans Down Cake Flour. This product is made from pure soft winter wheat, and as there is a very good quality of that wheat grown around Vincennes it was logical that Igleheart Brothers, Inc., should select that district for the establishment of their expansion program, and that is the reason for building the new elevator.

They also have three mills in Evansville, Ind., with a daily capacity of 2,300 barrels of flour and an elevator capacity of 1,350,000 bus.

The James Stewart Corporation was selected as engineer and builder of the new elevator, which is designed principally for the handling of wheat to supply the company's mills, but corn and other grain will also be handled. The elevator was constructed of reinforced concrete and steel throughout, making it fireproof and of lasting quality, reduces the cost of insurance and up-keep. In addition it has the advantages of utility and is a fine looking structure in keeping with other parts of the plant and one that the owners may well be proud of.

The new elevator consists of a trackshed for receiving by cars, truck and wagon dumps for receiving from farmers, a cleaning house, storage tanks and a drier.

On the river or track side of the elevator is provided a structural steel corrugated metal covered two-track trackshed housing car shovels, receiving pit and car puller. Cars are pulled and spotted in the trackshed by means of a Link-Belt Capstan type car puller. Grain doors are removed from loaded cars by means of a power driven grain door remover and the grain is shoveled into a receiving hopper by means of an automatic power shovel. From the receiving hopper, the grain is conveyed by a 14 in. screw conveyor to one of the lofters

legs, where it is elevated to a large garner over a 2,000 bushel Fairbanks hopper scale, weighed and spouted to another lofters leg and elevated to the top of the receiving house, where it may be put into cleaning bins for cleaning or put directly into the storage tanks.

Underneath the hopper scale is a 24 in. by 48 in. scalperator, arranged so that grain received through the scale may be scalped as received, with the scalped grain discharging to the lofters leg. A 2,000-bushel capacity screenings bin is provided underneath the scalperator for the accumulation of screenings.

IN THE DUMPER HOUSE for receiving grain from farmers there are provided two driveways for receiving grain from trucks or wagons. Each driveway is provided with a Fairbanks 20-ton truck scale and a McMillin truck dump. These scales are arranged so that the weigh beams are situated between the two runways, which permits one weighman to serve both driveways conveniently and get his samples with the minimum of time and effort. Grain is dropped from trucks or wagons into receiving hoppers below the driveway level and is spouted by gravity to elevator legs of 1,250 bus. per hour capacity, one of which is provided for each driveway. The grain is elevated on these legs, which are arranged so that they discharge directly into No. 8 cleaning machines which are located on a floor over the driveways. The grain is cleaned as rapidly as it is received, and arrangement is made so that the screenings may be spouted down and bagged on the receiving level for returning to the farmers, thus determining the dockage for each load and permitting the farmers to utilize the screenings for feed. The cleaned grain from these machines is dropped into 9 in. screw conveyors which convey and deliver to the 1,250 bushel per hour capacity lofters legs for elevating and placing in storage.

One of the receiving pits is arranged with a diverting mechanism so that when cob corn is dumped into it the corn discharges onto a feeder which feeds it to a No. 22 Western corn sheller, the shelled corn and cobs going into a special large sheller leg which elevates the material, discharging it to a No. 33 Western Gyration corn cleaner. The cobs are discharged from the corn cleaner into a cob drag which carries them to the opposite side of the elevator where they are stored for future loading out into trucks, cars or for other disposal. The cleaned shelled corn is spouted to one of the lofters legs which elevates it for placing in

storage as previously described for wheat. Provision has been made for the future installation of duplicating the corn cleaning and receiving on the other dump.

The cleaning equipment consists of: One 24x48 inch scalperator, two No. 8 receiving separators, one No. 33 Western gyration corn cleaner and one No. 22 Western corn sheller.

There are two 1,250 bushel per hour capacity receiving legs for the receiving of grain from the farmers' driveways, one large cob corn elevator for receiving cob corn from the farmers' driveways, with provision made for an additional leg, two 1,250 bushel lofters legs for placing receipts into cleaning bins or storage and one 1,250 bushel lofters leg for shipping. Grain to be stored or shipped is elevated in any one of the three lofters legs, whose spouts are controlled from below by hand wheels and indicators. Two 14 inch screw conveyors are provided over the storage bins, arranged to discharge to any of the bins in the storage.

Grain to be reclaimed from storage is drawn out of the bottom of the bins and conveyed through two 14 inch screw conveyors to a shipping leg or turning leg, elevated where it may be weighed and shipped through a car spout provided in the trackshed or put back into storage in the case of a turning operation. In basement are two 6 inch screw conveyors; one to convey screenings from the screenings bin to the mill for grinding into feed and the other for taking the cleaned wheat from any one of six bins reserved for supplying the mill.

The storage is comprised of eighteen circular reinforced concrete bins 15 ft. inside diameter by 114 ft. high from the foundation slab to the top of the bins. Bins are arranged in three rows of six tanks spread longitudinally and connected together with walls so as to provide interspace bins and space for elevator leg stairs, service elevator, etc. The capacity of the combined storage and workhouse is approximately 400,000 bus.

THE DUST COLLECTING system consists of a number of units. The dust collectors from the cleaning machines are so arranged that they may be discharged into a screenings bin having 2,000 bushels capacity, or in case the dust is to be returned to the farmers it can be by-passed and discharged with the screenings as it is returned to them.

A complete dust collecting and sweeper system is provided with sweeps located in the basement of the storage, in the receiving pits and in the wagon dump house, with suction on all legs and with a special large suction on the receiving pit so as to reduce the amount of floating dust to a minimum when unloading grain from cars.

Suctions are also provided to the wagon dumps so that dust made in unloading grain in the dump house is reduced to a minimum. The dust collectors are located inside of the building with only the discharges located to the outside.

A dust trap is provided ahead of the direct connected motor driven fan unit to remove all grain and coarse material from the system before it is discharged into the cyclone. The dust collecting and sweeper systems are driven by means of a 15 h.p. 1200 r.p.m. motor.

Various machines are driven by individual motors through leather belts, Dayton cog drives, silent chain drives or herringbone gear reducers.

A 450-bushel per hour capacity Randolph direct heat grain drier has been provided, grain drier being located above the driveway and is supplied through a garner which is reached by the receiving leg or through the lofters legs. When the grain is dried it may be spouted to the dump house lofters legs or to the lofters legs in the storage, where it is elevated and spouted or conveyed into the various bins for storage. Drier is complete and equipped with automatic

[Continued on Facing Page.]

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.													
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Chicago	131½	132¼	129¾	132¼	132¾	134	133¾	131½	132½	133½	133¾	133¾	133¾
Kansas City	125½	127½	125½	127½	127½	129	128½	127½	126¾	128½	128½	128½	128½
St. Louis	125	126	125	127½	128½	130	130	130	127½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Minneapolis	133¾	134½	132¾	134½	134½	136½	135¾	133¾	134½	134½	137¾	136¾	136¾
Duluth (durum)	119½	120½	118½	120½	122½	122	120	119½	121	122½	121½	121½	121½
Winnipeg*	153¾	155	152¾	153¾	153¾	154½	154¾	151½	152½	153¾	154½	154¾	154¾
Milwaukee	131½	132½	130	132½	132½	134	134	132½	132½	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
CORN.													
Chicago	101½	102½	102½	102½	103	103	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	103¾	103¾	103¾
Kansas City	99½	101½	100¾	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
St. Louis	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	101½	102	103¾	104½	104	103¾	103¾
Milwaukee	101½	102½	102½	102½	103	103	103¾	104	103¾	104½	104	103¾	103¾
OATS.													
Chicago	45¾	46	46½	47½	48¾	48¾	49¾	49¾	50	50¾	51¾	52¾	52¾
Minneapolis	42¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	45¾	46¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Winnipeg*	69½	70	68¾	68¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	67	67¾	69	69¾	70¾	70¾
Milwaukee	45¾	46¾	46¾	47½	48¾	48¾	49¾	50	50	50¾	51¾	52¾	52¾
RYE.													
Chicago	101½	102	101½	102¾	102½	101¾	103	102½	102½	102¾	103¾	103	103
Minneapolis	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¾	99¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	100¾	100¾	100	100
Duluth	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99	98¾	100¾	100¾	99	99
Winnipeg*	109½	110½	108	110	109	110½	111½	109½	109½	111½	111½	110½	110½
BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	62¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	64¾	64¾	66¾	66¾	67¾	68¾	69	68¾	68¾
Winnipeg*	77	76¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76¾	78¾	77	77	78¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

*October future.

D. J. Schuh, the Successful Secretary.

In an organization of businessmen, each of whom has pressing problems of his own to take up his time and thought, it is necessary that the office of secretary be much more than a center of correspondence. However imposing the array of letter files and desks may be it will not prevent the dry rot springing from lack of initiative in discovering the opportunities for service and marshaling the membership behind the banner of progress.

An association is like a muscle in that the more it is used the stronger it gets; and when a certain line of endeavor is seen to be clearly



D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati, O.
Sec'y Board of Trade.

a proper association activity, the secretary who will get behind the movement and enlist the resources and the personal efforts of the membership in the accomplishment of the desired result will find non-members eager to join and the annual dues more willingly paid.

To direct the powers of a live trade organization into such channels as are within its means of accomplishment requires very sound judgment by those at the head; and the exercise of tact, diplomacy and energy by the paid secretary.

A secretary who has all these qualifications is none other than our modest friend, D. J. Schuh. His president and executive com'te have never found it necessary to urge him. When a course of action is obviously correct Mr. Schuh throws himself heart and soul into the battle.

Mr. Schuh's success in organization work is not an accident. He made a study of the theory of associated effort, when as a young man he was assistant secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. His faith that associated effort can be made a success in any legitimate field made him glad to accept the management of the Grain & Hay Exchange then being organized by the dealers in grain and hay who had decided to sever their connection with the Chamber of Commerce. As the result of Mr. Schuh's efforts and wonderful capacity for work this organization, now known as the Cincinnati Board of Trade, has thoroly linked together the members of the Cincinnati grain trade.

His organizing ability has penetrated outside the grain trade. Only recently, as a side enterprise, he organized the retail coal dealers of Cincinnati, and thru personal contact with the underlying factors of success has created a thriving body of 65 firms working in perfect harmony and with financial success. This had been a struggling organization for ten years with never more than a dozen members. Four months after Mr. Schuh took hold it had increased to 46 members and is now going strong.

His executive ability has held together the United States Feed Distributors Ass'n, a merger of which with the Grain Dealers National Ass'n is now under consideration. He is never confronted by any Ass'n problem that he does not master its details before he makes a move.

Energetically and with marked success Mr. Schuh has handled many of the transportation problems of the grain interests of the Cincinnati market. His success in the fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in rates on hay and straw which would permit growers and shippers to market their product in Southern territory was conspicuous. Many intelligent moves were necessary to accomplish this, all to the credit of Mr. Schuh.

Mr. Schuh accomplishes his results thru proper direction of com'te activity when expedient, or when his personal efforts might prove more effective he is unsparing of them, whether with carriers, freight associations or government officials. He is recognized as an authority on freight traffic matters. He was among the first to be awarded a permit to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission under its recent ruling as to practitioners before that body.

Mr. Schuh is 37 years old and has been happily married for eleven years. He resides with his interesting family of four children at Fort Thomas, Ky.

During the war he served in the U. S. Navy and prior to his enlistment therein was a regimental sergeant major of the Cincinnati Home Guard. A. Ross, general inspector of naval activities, for whom Mr. Schuh acted as secretary, declares that he performed his duties in an excellent manner, was zealous, painstaking and accurate. His selection for this position was due to the officer in charge of the Yeoman School having noted his extraordinary intelligence, zeal and exceptional executive ability.

His marked success in every secretarial position he has held thoroly fits him for any similar position in promoting the interests of a trade organization and its members. He has the well wishes of a host of friends in the grain and feed trades, who have every confidence in his ability to bring about better trade conditions.

His long experience in Ass'n work has given him an understanding of the trade's real problems and a sympathy with his fellow workers that enables him quickly to recognize and acknowledge the valued assistance rendered by others. No work is beneath his earnest effort; no job is too big for him.

Checks for Every Load.

Among the subjects brought up at the local meetings held in Oklahoma recently was the importance of showing the price to be paid for wheat on the scale ticket. This takes care of changes in price on grain being delivered and prevents argument with the farmers.

Some dealers prefer to write a check for every load. This necessitates a lot of extra work in writing up the checks each night after closing hours. But when checks are so written they force the farmers either to contract their grain or store it. If they just bring it in with the hope of selecting whichever means of sale is the most profitable at settling time, they find that the checks written up and waiting for them premeditated nothing but direct sale at the time of delivery.

Should Protein Content Govern Price of Wheat?

[From an address by O. W. Harper, official director of laboratory of Fort Worth Cotton & Grain Exchange.]

"Should the Protein Content Be a Governing Factor in Buying and Selling Wheat?" I would like to know what the outcome of this controversy will be. It was started twenty years ago when we milled samples of wheat on an experimental mill and washed glutens from the flour obtained. We were contented then with maintaining our mill mix within one per cent.

Locating High Protein Wheat.—The more astute grain dealers sent out wheat scouts and located this high gluten or protein and in turn sold it to the more particular mills at a slight increase in price. We have dealt with halves and quarters of one per cent, but the limit has been reached when we attempt to settle a protein content of wheat on the tenths of one per cent. It must be stopped and backed up.

Protein established an advanced means of trading in wheat. We have had test weight and grades for years, but never in its history to the writer's knowledge did it demand one cent premium for one-tenth of one per cent in test weight. Last year a car of wheat sold in a Northern market for ninety-three cents premium. Why? Because of its protein content. This proves beyond doubt that a protein determination is a valuable adjunct in connection with the test weight and grade.

Some mills in the past have been able to grind their local wheat with a reasonable amount of satisfaction, irrespective of uniformity and baking quality. It is now necessary to know the condition of local wheat to be able to compete with competition.

A mill may not be large enough to employ a competent chemist to maintain plant control. It is then obliged to make wheat purchases from a terminal elevator that has laboratory control. After making wheat purchases it will be necessary for the miller to store wheat so as not to lose its identity and draw from storage bins to make mill mixtures.

This protein is in one awful mess, and it is up to dealers and chemists to get themselves out of it. Understand each other and know what one can expect in the way of checking results and the establishing of a tolerance. The leading cereal chemists will probably say that a reasonable tolerance is 0.25%. A variation of this amount is not unusual even in the same laboratory, or between different laboratories, on the identical sample of wheat or flour. This statement can be sustained by records as compiled by chemists who exchange samples for check work.

Correct Determination.—We do not attempt to find the maximum protein content by improper preparations of sample, fine grinding, or letting the samples dry out prior to making the protein determination. Our aim is the average that one would obtain should the same sample be run by other grain terminals. The discrepancy that occurs in various cars of wheat at different terminals is the unevenness of loading, mixed wheat, and climatic conditions.

What should designate an official protein from a terminal market? A sample that has been dried out, set over a radiator to help nature dry it at a faster and a lower moisture content than would have been, had the sample been air dried? Wheat is a living matter, subject to the elements. It is something today and something different tomorrow. It is claimed by shippers that a heavy decline in market affects its quality.

Moisture has more to do with the possibility of two laboratories checking than the average analyst would suspect.

A dealer has a car of wheat on a side track in an out-of-way location where he is too far away from official samplers and has waited several days for the market to get right. He then decides that he wants a protein

test made. A sample from the top of the car is sent to a laboratory. When an official true sample is taken musty, damp wheat is found on the bottom and dry wheat on top.

Each step in the method of analysis shall be identical. Grinding of sample is the cause of considerable loss in moisture. One may have a hand grinder or a power driven grinder, which the longer it is used the hotter it gets, thus the last samples get the benefit of the loss in moisture which means a higher protein content.

The percentage of protein in wheat or flour is usually reported on the air dry basis. Under present commercial conditions it is perhaps not possible to do otherwise.

The changing of the moisture content of the samples is one of the causes for variations in reports from different chemical laboratories, or from the same laboratory. If the protein content of a sample of wheat is found to be 12%, when the moisture content is 10.5%, the per cent of protein would be decreased to 11.6% if the moisture was increased to 13.5%. Similarly, if the per cent of protein is 12.0% and the moisture content 16.5%, the protein would be increased to 12.4% if the moisture content was decreased to 13.5%. That is, within this range a change of 3% moisture makes a difference of 0.4% in the protein figure.

I would like to see it go down in the records of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n minutes of this meeting that they have adopted as an official grinder for the preparation of samples prior to weighing for a protein determination the Hobart grinder with pulverizing burrs. This is the first step to be able to get relief here in the state of Texas. This applies to mills and protein laboratories alike. I will expect before this discussion is over that we will have a better understanding of proteins so the shippers will know what to expect when their wheat is consigned to Fort Worth. We will go as far as to give them the correct protein results as any other reputable market. When consigning wheat here do not overlook a reasonable tolerance.

"Tolerance."—If you have just 14% protein by your determination do not expect to obtain the same by another laboratory. The safest way would be to always be on the strong side and stand the laws of average of getting the next quarter.

In the lower left hand corner of our certificate appears "Official" or "Submitted Sample." Submitted means any sample furnished by other than the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange. Such sample may be dried out, contaminated, or something else. It is up to the seller and purchaser to protect themselves.

A sample marked "Official" is obtained by the inspection department itself in accordance to rules and regulations of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture under federal grain supervision. Samples brought to the inspection department are halved and samples taken immediately for protein determinations. Determination is made at once for dealers having a standing order to run all samples, an official certificate is issued. All others demanding analysis must have the determination made the same day samples are taken to be issued an official certificate. Our protein determinations are made in accordance to methods as issued by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

Some of the boys who have been working with proteins from the beginning have been looking for the true protein content, and it is beginning to look as it should be reported, as crude protein.

Why Delay?

If any word of mine can make some brother's smile the brighter
If any deed of mine can make some brother's load the lighter
God help me do that deed today, lest, waiting until tomorrow
My brother shall have passed away, and mine be greater sorrow.

—Edwin M. Whitney.

Elevator for Corn Meal and Mixed Feed Plant.

The Tindle Milling Co., of Springfield, Mo., operating a corn meal plant of 400 barrels daily capacity and a mixed feed plant of a capacity of 10 cars daily, found its storage room inadequate and has erected the handsome grain elevator shown in the engraving herewith.

The eleven tanks and interstices are arranged four deep and three rows wide, with bottoms 11 ft. above grade line, there being no tunnel or underground basements, except receiving pit for the car dump. The tanks have a capacity of 10,000 bus. each, making the total capacity 150,000 bus. Space is provided for a similar arrangement of tanks at the end for an additional 150,000 bus. storage.

Cars are spotted for unloading or loading by a puller of three car capacity, grain from the upper part of the storage flowing by gravity either thru the car loading spout or to inclined spout reaching the mill.

The two 3,000-bu. per hour elevator legs have steel casings, individual motor drives, the transmission being from motor by Texrope to countershafts, and from the countershaft by roller chain to the elevator heads. Over and under the storage tanks are belt conveyors of 3,000 bus. per hour capacity.

Grain is weighed on a 2,000-bu. hopper scale and cleaned thru a 3,000-bu. Eureka Receiving Separator. These machines, as well as the elevators and belt conveyors are automatically controlled so that if the elevators stop by reason of a choke the bottom belt conveyor or the receiving separator discharging to either elevator leg is automatically stopped. Also if the top belt conveyor is stopped for any reason the elevator leg loading the belt conveyor is stopped automatically. This system of control is electrically operated and tests have demonstrated its reliability.

A Randolph Direct Heat Drier of 100 bus. per hour capacity is located in one of the storage tank spaces, with 2,000 bus. bin room over and 2,000 bus. bin room under it, so the drier can be operated without operating the elevator legs. The furnace for the drier is located at the side of the elevator.

An employes' elevator extends from the receiving pit to the elevator head floor and was furnished by the Humphrey Elevator Co.

All the electric motors, totaling 200 h.p., were furnished by the General Electric Co.

The elevator legging, sheet metal spouting, power shovel, belt conveyor equipment and car puller were supplied by the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.

The elevator was designed and constructed by the Southwestern Engineering Co.

Rouen, France, Has Improved Transfers?

Rouen, once an important grain importing port which lost its rating in 1924, is staging a comeback comparable with its water access to the Parisian region—the great consuming center of France—and its location near the grain mills that dot the valley of the Seine.

Difficulty in navigation which resulted in many accidents and a lack of unloading facilities caused ship companies to exclude the port in their charter offers. Navigation troubles have been eliminated largely and the port is now equipped to handle transshipments of grain in bulk for water hauls to the mills along the river. Equipment also is provided for the sacking and weighing of grain.

The new equipment and system of handling has enabled grain firms to quote prices including all charges from the time the grain is placed in bulk in the vessel to its delivery on railway cars in sacks or in bulk in barges as the buyer wishes it sent. The weight recorded in unloading also is guaranteed by the importers. The quality also can be certified at time of unloading.

Stabilized wheat at \$1.75 a bu. on the present crop thru the medium of immediate loans to co-operatives was suggested to the Federal Farm Board on August 27 by Senator Nye of North Dakota. The senator urged immediate action by the board to "prevent dumping of wheat on the market." The Farm Relief agitation seems to be surrounded with just as many wild ideas as ever.



150,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of the Tindle Milling Co. at Springfield, Mo.

Steel Tank Elevator at Gruver, Tex.

The new agricultural territory opened by 153 miles of new railroad laid between Amarillo, Tex., and Liberal, Kan., by the Rock Island lines and expected to be completed by the 15th of July, has been in a frenzy of building at every new town site. At some stations there is no more than the foundation for a proposed grain elevator. At the better points as many as four elevators have been built and another started.

Among the latter points is Gruver, Tex., the center of a highly productive wheat and cattle section. We are presenting herewith a photo of the new steel elevator of the Chapman Milling Co. Dan Shrader is in charge of this and other elevators of the company in this territory.

The structure has storage capacity for 80,000 bus. of wheat. It is built entirely of steel and concrete except for a wood floor in the driveway. The head house is 20x20 ft. and 67 ft. high. Adjacent to it on the north are 6 cylindrical steel tanks, each of which is 25 ft. in diameter and 49 ft. high.

A pneumatic truck lift and a steel grate in the driveway speeds up the receiving of grain. The pit is of concrete with steeply hopped sides and is divided in two. A butterfly valve diverts the grain into either side. The steel doors of the driveway are on hangers rolling on a track at the top so they can be easily opened or closed.

Two steel legs in the headhouse inclose 12-in., 8-ply rubber belts carrying Superior buckets. The head pulleys are 48 inches in diameter. The legs extend to 26 ft. below the slab.

Screw conveyors are used to carry grain to the storage tanks. Valves in the conveyor housing drop the grain into the desired tank. A second screw conveyor carries grain from the hopped concrete bottoms of the tanks back to the boots of the legs. Loading out is done thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. A large loading spout insures maximum loading capacity.

The power house is adjacent the east side of the headhouse. Herein is a 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine and a 50 h.p. G. E. Inclosed Motor in such fashion that either can be used. Power is transmitted by a belt to a drive shaft under the working floor. Transmission rope from this drive shaft extends to the line shaft in the cupola which operates the head pulleys. Clutches in the cupola permit operation of either or both legs at the same time.

Nothing but anti-friction bearings are used in the plant. Eighteen SKF Ball Bearings are used to carry the operating machinery, including the drive-shafts, the line-shaft, the head-shafts and the boots. All are self-aligning.

A manlift running in a steel frame gives easy access to all floors.

Adjacent the elevator on the south is a 36x120 ft. warehouse with steel frame, sides and roof, and a concrete floor. This is used for storing the sidelines handled by the company at this point.

Practically all of the elevating machinery came from J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfrg. Co.,

including the manlift, the legs, boots, pulleys, shafting, etc.

Screw conveyors and tracks for the sliding doors were supplied by Richards-Wilcox Co.

It is planned to install a hammer mill and an Eureka Cleaner at a later date. A large tank has just been completed by the company for this sideline. Another warehouse 36x50 ft. will be built of wood and sheet-iron with a concrete floor to help house the items which are wholesaled.

Headquarters for the Chapman Milling Co. are at Sherman, Tex. Among the sidelines handled at the Gruver plant are feed, flour, seed, salt, oil and coal.

Farm Is the Place to Store Corn.

The best place to store corn is on the farm where it was grown. There are two or three reasons why this is true.

The first reason is that we are considering winter storage here; that is, putting corn into storage in the early winter, when it contains considerable moisture. The limit of moisture content for safe storage at the terminal elevators is about 17% in the winter and 13% in the summer. In the early winter Iowa corn ordinarily runs from 20 to 25% moisture. It would go out of condition if shelled and put into terminal storage then.

However, the corn could be safely stored if it were first artificially dried. But the operation of drying costs from 2 cents to 4 cents a bushel and in addition to this cost the shipper must naturally bear the loss in weight from drying and general handling. Further, not only does kiln drying drive off the moisture, but for every 1% of moisture driven off about $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of corn oil goes off with it. And, finally, the process of drying generally renders the grain unsatisfactory for industrial purposes, either because of the starch being partly broken down, or because of the germ being killed. Most industrial firms will not accept kiln dried corn; it must be disposed of at a discount to feeders.

The second reason is that even if the corn were dry enough to store at the terminal the storage charges there are higher than they are on the farm. The unloading charge, which also includes 10 days' free storage, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a bushel. The storage charge thereafter is $1\frac{1}{20}$ cents a day, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a month. Shrinkage is not a factor here, however, since the same number of pounds of corn that were weighed into storage are weighed out.

The third reason is that the most strategic market location for Iowa corn is the farm where it was grown. There is some advantage in having grain in store at the terminal, where it can be sold on a bulge at a moment's notice, but grain on the farm in Iowa, surrounded as it is by a ring of markets, is in a position to take advantage of the highest on-track bid from perhaps half a dozen alternative sources at any time. Grain in store at a terminal market has to be sold there, tho that market may never offer the highest price of all the available markets during the period of storage.—Iowa Agri. Exp. Station.

Folly of Holding Back Wheat.

By The Hon. Frank Oliver.

Of all the products of the farm, wheat is most completely subject to the world law of supply and demand. It is the basic food of western civilization. Therefore every country that can profitably do so produces wheat for consumption by its own people or for export to other countries that need it. When wheat is scarce it is dear; when it is plentiful it is cheap. This expresses the fact in world terms. The trade in wheat is not limited by national boundaries, as in the case of most other grains.

People eat bread day by day, if and as they can. Ever since the spectacular success of Premier Joseph in cornering the Egyptian wheat supply it has been the dream of successive generations of grain dealers to corner the world's wheat. But times have changed since Joseph's day, as the Leiters, Armours, and other great wheat speculators of Chicago found to their cost when the United States was the great wheat exporter of the world. By the way, even in its best days the United States did not export as much wheat as Canada does now. There are many modern conditions that render impossible a repetition of Premier Joseph's spectacular success.

While civilized mankind prefers wheat, if from short crops or other cause the price goes above what people are inclined to pay they eat less wheat and more corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes or other vegetables, which grow abundantly in many countries that do not produce any considerable amount of wheat. On this continent wheat bread is considered a necessity, but in many countries it is a luxury to be indulged in only when the price permits. Therefore, as price increases, demand automatically diminishes, and prices are consequently reduced.

Higher prices cause increased production. This is especially true of Canada, the Argentine and Australia where there is ample acreage available for additional wheat cultivation. Greater production means increased supply and lowered prices.

Wheat held off the market until the next crop comes forward increases the volume available for consumption in that year and correspondingly tends to depress prices.

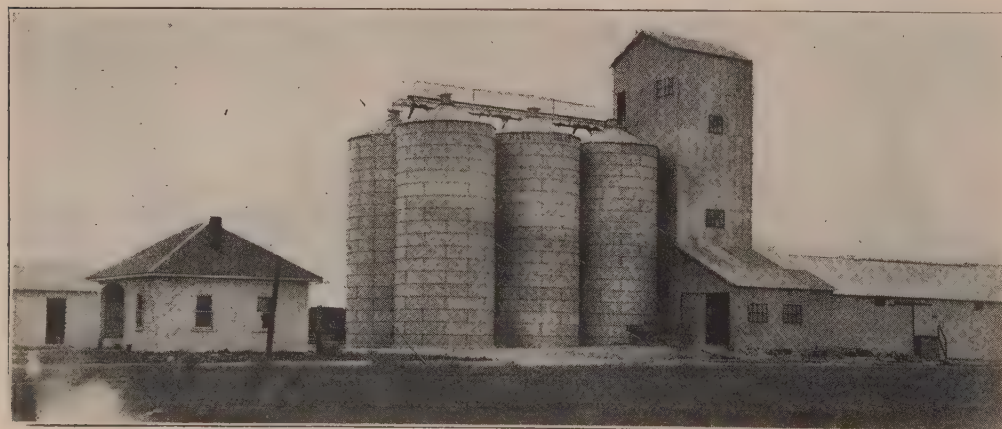
Owing to the day-to-day needs of the consumer the price can be held up against him for shorter or longer periods between harvests, but in the end the producer must sell his year's surplus at whatever price the consumer or the speculative dealer will pay him, because he must either sell or quit raising wheat. The longer he holds back from sale the greater the accumulation of surplus to depress the price. A crop shortage serious enough to increase world prices is his only hope. The producer or dealer who holds back a wheat surplus from one year into the next is simply betting on a future world shortage. This is not "merchandising." It is gambling; and against long odds.

Salt Makes Whitewash Stick.

In the whitewashing of walls and ceilings around all parts of an elevator, including the driveway, the cupola, the grinding floor, the office, and any adjoining or other buildings, including coal sheds, the Carey Salt Co. advises that salt will definitely make whitewash stick on very much longer.

The advantage of whitewashing is many fold. In addition to creating a desirable psychological effect on patrons, a clean and neat appearance also effects those working in and about the plant. Dirt and dust are far less apt to collect where the inside of an elevator is fresh and clean. The particular advantage of whitewashing the cupola lies in the reflection of heat, rather than absorption, as is the case where no painting is done.

In addition to thus reducing the fire hazard, the whitewashed wood is preserved much longer. Everything favors whitewashing within.



Chapman Milling Co.'s Steel Elevator at Gruver, Tex.

Goat Grass--A Weed Pest of Central Kansas Wheat Fields

By DR. JOHN H. PARKER, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College

Goat grass, an interesting new plant, is now known to be present in fields where wheat is grown continuously in several of the more important wheat-producing counties of central Kansas. This plant, known under the Latin name of *Aegilops cylindrica*, was first brought to the attention of botanists and crops specialists at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1918. Plants and seeds have been collected in, or received from, a number of Kansas counties each year since then. The plant is also known to occur in north central Oklahoma where one farmer had a 35-acre wheat field which contained more goat grass than wheat.

FIELD STUDIES of this new weed pest have been made by Mr. C. O. Johnston, leaf rust specialist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology of the college, and the writer. Mr. Johnston as a plant pathologist and the writer as a plant breeder are interested in this new plant for several reasons. It is known to serve as a host for wheat rust. Natural crosses of wheat and goat grass are known to occur. It may prove to be a serious weed pest in the central Kansas wheat belt. It has a serious dwarfing effect on wheat as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The exact time or method of introduction of goat grass to Kansas is unknown, though it seems likely that seeds of this plant were introduced with seed of Russian wheats either in 1873, when the Mennonite settlers brought the first Turkey wheat to Kansas; in 1900, when Kharvov was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture; or possibly about 1910, when the Newton Mill & Elevator Co. introduced a bulk shipment of Turkey wheat, from which Earl G. Clark of Sedgwick later selected his now famous Blackhull wheat. If goat grass was brought to Kansas with one of the earlier introductions of Russian wheat, it seems strange that it escaped the attention of farmers as well as of amateur and professional botanists for so long a time.

ONLY IN RECENT years have American investigators made detailed studies of goat grass, although it has been known to European

botanists for many years. Mr. Johnston and the writer were not able to find any record of the occurrence of *Aegilops cylindrica*, the species which occurs in Kansas wheat fields, in standard taxonomic works, such as Britton and Brown's "Flora of the Northern United States and Canada" and Gray's "Manual of Botany." Records show that this species was present in the grass gardens established by the late Dr. C. V. Piper of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station in the nineties and that a few plants may have escaped from his botanical garden to the adjacent country in the vicinity of Pullman, Washington.

Dr. C. E. Leighty of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has made a number of crosses between goat grass and wheat, and has recently combined wheat, rye, and goat grass in one cross. Dr. E. F. Gaines of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station and Dr. Karl Sax, formerly of the Maine station, and Dr. Ernest Dorsey of Cornell University have made some interesting genetic and cytologic studies of goat grass and wheat crosses. There are several very distinct species of *Aegilops*, but only one, *Aegilops cylindrica*, is known to occur in Kansas wheat fields.

Several years ago while making studies of goat grass in Northern Oklahoma and central Kansas, Mr. Johnston and the writer found some tall vigorous plants which they first thought represented a second species of *Aegilops*. They later discovered that these tall vigorous plants were first generation crosses between goat grass and wheat which had occurred in nature. Heads of goat grass and one of these first generation crosses are shown in the accompanying illustration, as is also a typical plant of goat grass.

OCCURRENCE.—Goat grass occurs in spots or patches in central Kansas wheat fields, varying in size from a few square yards to areas occupying several square rods or even several acres. It also occurs in patches along fences and at edges of wheat fields. So far as known, goat grass does not occur, or at least is not troublesome, where wheat is grown in rotation with other crops, but is found only in fields where wheat is grown continuously.

Under these conditions goat grass has already become a serious weed pest and seems to be spreading over wider and wider areas in central Kansas each year. The plants of goat grass often show a vivid purple coloring just before harvest, making it easy to detect patches of this grass in wheat fields from a distance.

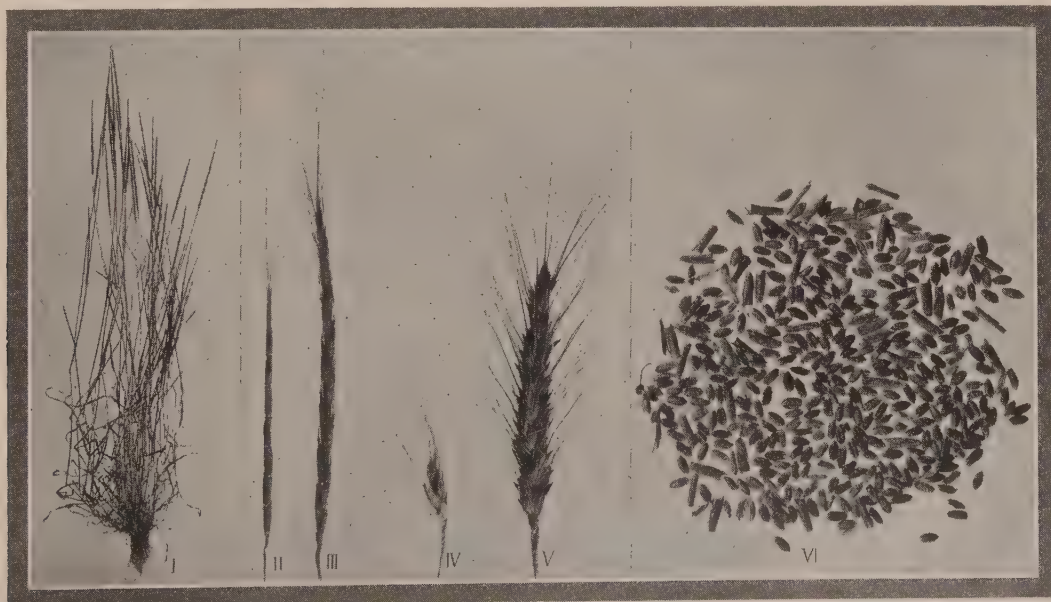
Each season the botanical and crops specialists of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station receive samples of wheat from farmers, threshermen, elevator operators, and grain dealers containing segments of the heads of goat grass for identification. A typical sample of wheat containing these segments of the heads of goat grass is shown in the illustration. This sample was photographed just as it came from the separator and shows a high proportion of goat grass seed. Many state grain inspection and federal grain supervision officers are not familiar with this new plant and often send samples to Manhattan for identification.

CONTROL.—Goat grass can certainly be controlled by practicing some form of crop rotation, even a simple one such as the alternation of wheat and a rowed crop, such as corn, or one of the sorghums. Goat grass will not persist under clean cultivation. Seeding of badly infested wheat fields to alfalfa would also destroy the goat grass. Use of clean seed wheat in fields infested with goat grass will not control this weed pest as the goat grass ripens and scatters some of its seeds before harvest, thus infesting the next crop, even though wheat free from goat grass seed is planted.

Mr. Johnston and the writer are continuing their studies of goat grass in relation to wheat and would like to have farmers, grain men and county agricultural agents send specimens of plants or seeds which come under their observation, with records of their occurrence.

Wheat Growers Credit Corp. of Grand Forks, N. D., has re-elected officers as follows: Pres., F. A. Scott; vice pres., F. W. McLean; and sec'y-treas., R. L. Taft. Directors, with the officers, are George E. Duis, Grand Forks; T. H. Maloney, Webster; John Hinkel, Tuttle and P. H. McGurran, Minot.

Bulk shipments represented 96.9 per cent of wheat exports at Portland and Astoria during the crop year 1928-29 compared with bulk shipments totaling 1.4 per cent of the exports for the 1920-21 season. In the 1928-29 season 3 per cent of the exports of Seattle and Tacoma were sacked. The high price of bags is slowly driving the Pacific Coast to bulk handling.



I, Plant of Goat Grass. II, Head of Goat Grass. III, Head of Cross of Goat Grass and Wheat. IV, Stunted Wheat from Infected Field. V, Normal Wheat Head. VI, Wheat from Separator with Segments of Goat Grass Containing Seeds.

Uniform Moisture Basis for Reporting Protein Test.

The necessity of protecting buyers and sellers of wheat dealing on the basis of premiums for protein, against the purchase on the basis of changing moisture content with resultant change in the protein test made on the identical wheat at different times, is becoming appreciated by cereal chemists. The remedy appears to be a requirement that cereal chemists after making a protein analysis make a mathematical calculation for a report of the test on an agreed moisture percentage. With all tests so reported it would be immaterial practically whether the sample dried out or gained moisture between the two tests, and the country grain buyer could make the proper deduction from the protein as reported by the terminal market laboratory.

In an address before the Ass'n of Pacific Northwest Cereal Chemists at Spokane, Wash., Chas. S. Corder of Portland, Ore., gave the following facts supporting the advisability of reporting protein on a uniform moisture basis.

A well known relationship of the moisture content of the wheat kernel is its approximate parallelism to the humidity of the atmosphere. The moisture problem would be comparatively simple if all samples responded the same under like conditions but unfortunately they differ in their rate of change or natural capacity.

The crude protein, commonly accepted as the most important single factor or constituent of the kernel, is transferred from the plant into the kernel more rapidly than the starch during the early development, therefore whenever this development is arrested or retarded by hot winds or drouth and the kernel is prematurely ripened, the percentage of protein is higher than if the ripening process had been completed under conditions of abundant moisture and cool cloudy weather.

Ballard placed wheat in a vessel containing water, but not in contact with it, and increased the moisture content of the wheat 2.6% without obtaining the maximum, thereby ascertaining the fact that cereal grains are hygroscopic and that their moisture content will vary with the conditions under which they are exposed.

Duval and Duval have found that when grain was in a sound condition that the rate of evaporation and absorption was largely influenced by the moisture content, relative humidity and other conditions of the atmosphere governing.

Drs. Coleman and Fellows have found that there are differences in the hygroscopic moisture content of individual samples when exposed to atmospheres of different relative humidity.

Utah Agri. Exp. Sta. experimenting on stored grain has found an increase in moisture of from 0.6% to 2.75%.

Ill. Agri. Exp. Sta. an average loss of 2.32% in 10 days. Mich. Agri. Exp. Sta. an average loss of 3.40 while others have found the same facts to be true.

Duval has found marked changes in the moisture content of the surface layers of grain stored in elevators, in freight cars on the track or in transit, the extent of drying depending upon the condition of the grain, temperature and humidity of the surrounding atmosphere. Changes have been observed in the moisture content of grain along the walls of wooden bins, evidently caused by absorption and in concrete tanks, due no doubt to capillary action thru the concrete walls.

Experiments in North Dakota by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. disclosed the fact that weed seeds in some lots of grain contained, at the time of delivery, over 60% of moisture and only 14% in the wheat. After being stored, without cleaning, for 48 hours the wheat had absorbed enough moisture from the weed seeds to equalize the moisture content of each.

Further delineation of the relationship of the moisture and protein content may be cited in the absorption of moisture from the weed seeds in a car of grain that had been loaded, without cleaning direct from the field. If a sample was secured at the time of loading and an analysis was made, without a doubt this analysis would not check with an analysis made at the time of unloading several days later. A car of this type was recently noted in which there was a variance of from 1% to 3% of weed seeds, with a variance of approximately 0.5% in protein.

A car was received, which upon unloading, contained 20% moisture, a later check showed a result of 18% moisture. The protein upon these samples were 11.50 and 11.82 respectively, showing an increase of protein with the decrease of moisture.

Often cars are unloaded, the sample re-

tained in an open container for several days before a request is made for a protein analysis, which does not reflect the true percentage of the protein of the grain at the time of unloading, i. e., a sample from a car upon arrival had a percentage of 12.10, analysis not requested at that time, request made 22 days later, with a resultant percentage of 12.6. The moisture upon arrival was higher than at the time of the second analysis, the difference being due to atmospheric conditions.

The following analysis will illustrate some of the variations ascertained when the request was made several days after the car was received, the sample being in an open container:

	As received. Per cent.	Re-quested. Per cent.	Variation on uniform moisture basis. Per cent.
Protein	12.84	13.00	0.1
Moisture	11.05	10.09	
Protein	12.44	12.60	0.1
Moisture	11.37	10.05	
Protein	12.04	12.28	0.1
Moisture	11.1	10.0	
Protein	13.52	14.32	0.0
Moisture	14.00	10.09	
Protein	13.51	14.26	0.0
Moisture	14.40	11.00	

The variance of the moisture content of the last two samples was due to the fact that these samples were placed in open containers, in a temperature of 83° F.

Samples are received from country points in every conceivable container, except an air-tight one, and often there is considerable variance in the protein content of the sample submitted and the protein of the lot, as represented by the sample, when received. Recently a submitted sample contained a percentage of 12.50, and only 10.50 on the lot when received.

A condition existing at the terminals is the requesting of a recheck of protein analysis, these requests very often being made 30 days or more after the original analysis was made, and unless the original sample is retained in an air-tight container there is apt to be a variance in the protein.

Another condition is the difference in the results of protein percentages as reported by chemists at the shipping points and those at the mills and terminals. These variances may be due in part to the fact that the chemist at the shipping point has received a sample from a lot or car which has been received direct from the field and which contains a large percentage of weed seeds or other variable factor and in cleaning the sample the moisture bearing seeds are removed and the analysis is made upon a sample that is relatively low in moisture, whereas the chemist at the terminal is compelled to analyze a sample that has absorbed moisture from the seeds, with the result that the percentage reported by him is usually lower.

Drs. Coleman, Fellows and Dixon of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. in their research work on the subject of variable moisture content of wheats have found that when samples are ground in an attrition mill in preparation for digesting, changes in the moisture content will occur, how great this loss is, will depend upon such factors as the size of the sample ground, moisture content, how cool the mill remains with continued use, etc. Moist and damp wheat is not only difficult to grind but will lose a greater percentage of moisture during grinding than dry wheat. After a series of experiments they have found a variation of 1.39%, some of which can be attributed to loss of moisture.



55,000-bu. Elevator of Equity Elevator & Trading Co. at Hillsboro, N. D.

It has been ascertained that each change of per cent of moisture has a corresponding inverse change of the percentage of protein, equivalent to 1% of the protein content originally present. Laboratory experiments by others have shown a loss in moisture due to milling of an average of 3%, basis 15% moisture, with varying relative humidity.

Concrete Elevator of Improved Design at Hillsboro, N. D.

There has just been completed at Hillsboro, North Dakota, for the Equity Elevator & Trading Co. an elevator which marks a milestone of progress in the design and construction of grain handling facilities for the country station.

Architecturally an elevator does not make much pretense to beauty, but this building with the pilasters running from top to bottom, paneled copings at the roofs, and with the white finish has a pleasing and distinctive appearance.

The new structure replaces a cribbed elevator recently burned. It is of reinforced monolithic concrete. The only wood in the entire structure being the dump scale platform and the driveway doors which are metal clad.

The capacity is 55,000 bus. divided into 20 bins. A wide work floor from the driveway to track side, with an ell on one side, provides plenty of room for cleaners. A Big 4 is installed on the main work floor with a flax cleaner in the ell. A number of large pits below the work floor facilitate the separate handling of clean grain and the several kinds of screenings. A six-car Strong-Scott car puller is located below the work floor. The car puller and cleaners are driven from a line shaft using Beyl friction clutches.

The dump scale is a 15-ton Fairbanks, with a Winters dump and grate. For weighing out there is a 10-bushel Richardson automatic scale installed in the cupola. The two stands of elevator legs are equipped with D. P. buckets on 5-ply, 32-oz. rubber belt. The leg casings are of steel. Boots are equipped with Winters full floating roller bearing boot pulley. The head drives are Winters Universal direct drives with roller bearings. Motors are Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed fan cooled HAC type. Distributors are the Gerber Improved. Bin spouting is all steel. Manlift is the Improved Strong-Scott. As a precaution against plugging the legs, there is a bin alarm system with a large bell to give notice when a bin is filled.

All side wall and floor manholes are of steel. Windows are Fenestra steel sash with wire glass glazing.

The company has a convenient brick office which may be seen in the photograph. The roadway running from the street is paved with concrete.

While the first cost of a concrete elevator is considerably more than an elevator built of wood, the savings effected with reduced insurance rates, and low costs of upkeep on building and machinery make the higher cost a good investment, and especially so if consideration is given to loss of business occasioned by the burning of a wood structure which may occur during the heaviest movement of grain. Additional concrete storage bins of large capacity may be added at a cost comparing favorably with wood. The elevator was designed and built by the Hickok Construction Co.

The officers and board of directors responsible for the new plant are: O. O. Engebretson, president; Chas. Diehl, vice-president; O. O. Hovde, secretary; Julius Henka and L. H. Smith. The manager is John H. Olson.

Loans totaling \$4,900,000 to four co-operative wheat ass'ns by intermediate credit banks have been approved by the Federal Farm Board. Those granted loans were Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Ass'n, North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Ass'n, Southwestern Co-operative Wheat Growers' Ass'n and South Dakota Wheat Growers' Ass'n. How will they extend credit to members?

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Hope, Ark.—The Southern Grain & Produce Co. has purchased a No. 1 motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

CANADA

Islay, Alta.—The Liberty Grain Co.'s elevator at this place burned recently, with a loss of 2,000.

Gleichen, Alta.—The Pioneer Grain Co.'s elevator burned here on July 29. Insurance was carried.

Strassburg, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool elevator burned on Aug. 30. The grain, 900 bus., was a total loss.

Estavan, Sask.—A. E. Johnston & Sons, owners of the Estavan Flour Mill, are having a fire-proof engine and boiler house constructed.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co., Ltd.'s new 2,000,000-bu. elevator, altho not entirely completed, is receiving grain from steamers daily.

Winnipeg, Man.—The new grain board held its first public meeting here late in August, at which time sundry views regarding tariff charges for terminal and country elevators for the coming season were aired.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exchange held its annual meeting during the second week of August and elected the new council members: A. W. Whitmore, W. Lloyd Craig, E. Hall, D. R. McLean, R. C. Milroy, John Hittle.

Winnipeg, Man.—The price of a membership in the Grain Exchange has been fixed by the directors at \$50,000. During the last week in August a sale was made at \$28,700. The Exchange numbers 510 members. W. A. Martin was recently elected pres.

Kingston, Ont.—The contract has been awarded for the construction of the abutment wall of the substructure of W. H. Coverdale's (Canadian Steamship Lines) huge elevator here, mentioned in the Aug. 10 Journal, to the Thunder Bay Harbor & Improvement Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—A. Halterman, former local manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., has gone into the freight brokerage business on his own account and is operating under the name of Halterman & Co., Ltd., having offices in the Credit Union Building. Mr. Halterman once represented Kerr Gifford & Co. in Pendleton, Ore., so.

COLORADO

Fowler, Colo.—S. A. Larkin's plant here has come a part of the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co.'s line.

Boulder, Colo.—The Moody-Warren Commercial Co., of Ft. Collins, Colo., has bot the old Boulder Mill and after repairing it will open it again after an idleness of a number of years. The company will store wheat and corn at the mill, which has a storage capacity of 50,000 bus.

Berthoud, Colo.—The Berthoud Farm Products Co., which suffered a severe fire loss in July, as reported in the Aug. 10 Journal, had a very small fire at 8 o'clock p. m., Aug. 10. The fire was put out in a few minutes, the damage soon repaired and the company went back on receiving wheat as usual.

Las Animas, Colo.—J. Glover Seevers, who has been district manager for the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. here for several years, has been transferred to Sterling, where he will have charge of the company's two plants located in that city, which are the largest of the company's many plants. H. M. Hogsett, formerly manager of the Greeley district, will succeed Mr. Seevers here.

Denver, Colo.—The four daughters and only heirs of the late J. K. Mullen have issued a statement saying that the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. is not for sale, following rumors that the family's interest in the business would be sold. It is to be continued just as it was before the founder's death, without any change in management. One of the daughters, Mrs. Oscar Malo, is the wife of the pres. of the company.

ILLINOIS

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being covered with metal.

Remington, Ill.—Some improvements have been made by E. F. Verry & Sons on their seed house.

Harrisburg, Ill.—The Woolcott Milling Co.'s motor room was slightly damaged by fire recently.

O'Fallon, Ill.—The Chas. Tiedemann Milling Co. recently bot a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer, belt driven.

Palestine, Ill.—George W. Bishop, aged 83 years, died here recently. He was a retired grain dealer.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. has taken new quarters on the fourth floor of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank Building.

Gibson City, Ill.—The grain trade of this territory held its regular monthly meeting at the RC Inn, this city, on Aug. 30, at 7 o'clock. After partaking of dinner, trade matters were discussed.

Wiley (Taylorville p. o.), Ill. — The Wiley Farmers Grain Co., I. W. Larrick, mgr., has changed its address from R. 5, Taylorville, to Stonington, Ill.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: William Hight, Irwin W. Larrick and Charles T. Moore.

Auburn, Ill.—The Auburn Roller Milling Co. is adding to its plant one McMillin Dump with extension for dumping into several dump doors, using a 2-h.p. motor for power.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory is scheduled to be held Sept. 10, at the Inman Hotel, this city, at 7 p. m., when dinner will be served.

Steeleville, Ill.—The new 185,000-bu. elevator addition of the Gilster Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., has been completed. This gives the company a total storage capacity at this point of 450,000 bus.

Lostant, Ill.—H. C. Vollmer has purchased the interest of the late B. G. Hager in the elevator here operated as H. C. Vollmer & Co., and will continue the business under the name of H. C. Vollmer.

Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee territory grain men met at McBroom's Restaurant here, on Sept. 4, where dinner was served at 6:30 p. m., after which a surprise was sprung in the form of some special entertainment.

Compton, Ill.—We have just finished installing a Kewanee Air Lift and a 10-ton scale to handle the grain business here, which has increased since the completion of the Meridian Highway.—J. W. Banks & Son.

Buckley, Ill.—Harold Morgan, formerly manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Leonard, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Buckley Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, to take the place of Olin Robbins, who now has a similar position at Dwight.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory will hold its regular monthly meeting at the I. O. O. F. Hall here, at 7 o'clock p. m., Sept. 12, at which time there will be a discussion of the policy in buying and disposing of new corn, after partaking of dinner.

Lacon, Ill.—The Turner Hudnut Co. is installing a 20-ton Type S Fairbanks Auto Truck Scale with type registering beam and concrete deck, to take the place of a 16x8 10-ton commercial type scale which proved to be too short and too light for the heavy trucks.—Geo. J. Betzelberger.

Lake Fork, Ill.—We are changing from steam power to motors—steam plant wore out. We are installing another motor soon, to run sheller. We also painted our elevator this summer and will rebuild our driveways as soon as business lets up.—Lake Fork Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Vern L. Marks, mgr.

Atlanta, Ill.—J. H. Hawes, who has been in the grain business for the last 45 years, says "To remain in the grain business I must have truck scales," so he purchased a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale to be installed by Fairbanks Scale service truck No. 6.—Geo. J. Betzelberger, operating Fairbanks scale service truck No. 6.

Bellmont, Ill.—B. French, Jr., died Aug. 8 at the age of 55 years. In 1900 he embarked in the grain and elevator business, being engaged in it with his father and brothers at various periods, under the firm name of B. French & Sons. In later years the business expanded and elevators in neighboring towns were bot and operated by the firm. Mr. French is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Springfield, Ill.—At the Pillsbury Milling Co.'s new \$1,000,000 plant, pouring of the concrete for the headhouse and tanks was completed during the last week in August, and the 24-hour working schedule which had been in effect for several weeks, was about to be discontinued. At times as many as 800 men have been working on the structure. It is expected that the plant will operate in January.

Tallula, Ill.—The elevator here known locally as the Beggs & Fisher elevator, owned jointly by the Central Illinois Grain Co., of Ashland, and Charles W. Fisher, of this city, burned at 4:30 p. m. on Aug. 17; loss, \$15,000; practically covered by insurance. It was a 3-story wooden structure, lined with galvanized tin, having a capacity of 30,000 bus. and was about two-thirds full of grain at the time of the fire. It was that that the fire started in the corncob bin. The elevator was completely overhauled last year and up-to-date electrical machinery installed. Charles W. Fisher was the manager.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$55,000.

John E. Brennan, of John E. Brennan & Co., just returned to his post on the floor Sept. 4 after a prolonged illness. Mr. Brennan, better known as "Jack," lost his tonsils and 16 pounds weight in the battle for his health.

Grain traders of this city are preparing for the new trading in stocks and bonds that is to start on Sept. 16 on the Board of Trade. On Sept. 4 a meeting was held to talk over the situation and a security corporation was formed, more than \$200,000 being subscribed in half an hour and subscriptions continuing to come in all afternoon. By the time the new building is completed, the Board expects to have a large listing of high grade stocks.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Daniel McKinnon, Eric C. Lambert, Joseph A. Newman, Robert Himmel, Arthur C. Tuohy, Stuart A. Prosser, Addison L. Gardner, Jr., Guy A. Thomas, Edward S. Selby, Dan Sonnenheil, Alexander M. Craigie, Sidney G. Vigo, John F. Octigan, Claude B. Cumnock, John A. Wood, Andrew J. Berens, Max E. Hyman, John E. May, Elwin W. Law, Wesley A. Behel, Charles J. Young, Walter J. Roney, Bennett W. Cooke, Charles G. Cushing, William T. Walker, N. Bradley Higbie, Jr., and W. F. Burrows, Jr. The following memberships have been transferred: Harry H. Hodgson, Patrick P. Donahue, Charles B. Lindsey, Thomas E. Hanley, Jr., Raymond J. Friss, James M. Coughlin, Charles L. Dougherty, Samuel M. Wright, Lucien Voorhies, Charles Goodwin, Austin A. Clement, George F. Stewart, James Coker, John J. Martin, Thomas M. Owsley, John F. Clark, Jr., Waller C. Hardy, Ernest M. Gallup, James T. Munds, estate of Robert C. Wheeler, Ferdinand Wassmundt, Edward M. Hamlin, Edgar C. Knapp, Joseph A. Meyers, Walter A. Mooney, Francis H. Hardy, M. H. Thomas. Changes in registration: John Kellogg, as vice-pres. Stratton Grain Co.; Harold M. Stratton, as vice-pres. Donahue, Stratton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

R. C. Mill, administrative assistant in General Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision, has the sympathy of many friends in his recent bereavement. His mother passed away Sept. 3, and burial was Sept. 7 in Forest Home Cemetery.

INDIANA

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Busenbark Grain Co. recently bot its second electrically operated automatic coal conveyor.

Durbin, Ind.—The Goodrich Hay & Grain Co., of Winchester, has equipped its plant at Durbin with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Clayton, Ind.—Fred W. Blanton is now the sole owner of the Clayton Milling Co., having recently bot A. G. Blanton's interest in the firm. The plant includes an elevator.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—I have sold my interest to Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., of this city, and have entered the wholesale feed, seed, grain and wool business for myself.—Sam Kraus.

Wingate, Ind.—The Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. has added to its equipment a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump for serving three dump doors, using a 2-h.p. motor with high speed chain for power.

Yankeetown, Ind.—Nathan O. Bell, 55, well-known grain buyer and prominent in democratic politics for many years, is dead after a short illness, being survived by his widow and five sons.—W. B. C.

Cannelton, Ind.—A field meeting was held on the Elbert Gibson farm between Branchville and Oriole to study and discuss soy bean varieties. Mr. Gibson, in co-operation with County Agent Chris Held, showed nine varieties growing.—W. B. C.

Ligonier, Ind.—The Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1,500 shares of common and 1,000 shares of 7% prior lien stock; incorporators: Carl D. Greenleaf, George E. Howe, Graham S. Lyon, Arthur E. Kelley and Mary L. Slater; "to own, control and operate flour and grist mills."

South Whitley, Ind.—Our loss about \$30,000 [in the fire reported in the Aug. 25 Journal]; insurance, \$23,500. Building office and warehouse now and also setting scales [Aug. 26]. Stockholders' meeting will be held Sept. 4 to determine the desire of rebuilding. Financial condition of the company fine—stock worth about 200%.—L. R. Rumsy, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Terre Haute, Ind.—John S. Jordan, of Indianapolis, has acquired the property of the Vigo Elvtr. Co., of this city, known as the Kuhn elevator, from the Terre Haute National Bank & Trust Co., representing the stockholders and bondholders. All of the capital stock of the company, valued at \$90,000, is to be turned over to Mr. Jordan, and he agrees to take up the outstanding bonds, amounting to \$45,000. The property will be put into service as quickly as possible.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The will of the late A. E. Reynolds, pres. of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., of this city, established two large trust funds, one of which, to be known as the "A. E. Reynolds and the Eva M. Reynolds Educational Trust Foundation," is to be used to aid young men and women, between the ages of 16 and 30, and living in the counties of Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Fountain, White or Pulaski, to secure educations; the other trust fund provides for the future of the grain company of which Mr. Reynolds was pres., and is composed entirely of stock, which, at the end of a certain time, certain employees of the company are to receive provided they are still in the company's employ. Mrs. Reynolds, the widow, receives by the will the home, together with all the furnishings, automobile, certain stocks and bonds and sums from insurance companies and the yearly income from a trust fund, payable as she desires. In addition, numerous bequests were made to relatives and to employees of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

IOWA

Oxford, Ia.—An oat huller has been installed at the elevator of H. C. Pote.

Nokomis, Ia.—The Nokomis Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new manager is W. H. Casselberry.

Burchinal, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has covered its elevator with corrugated iron.

De Soto, Ia.—J. G. Riley has bot the Hemp-hill Grain Co.'s De Soto elevator and taken possession.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was recently covered with corrugated iron.

Superior, Ia.—A new scale and a truck dump have been put in at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Kesley, Ia.—A truck dump and a 10-ton scale have been added to the equipment of the Kesley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Akron, Ia.—William Halverson has succeeded Theo Vanderham, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Lavinia, Ia.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has just installed a new Fairbanks Scale and Kewanee Dump in the Quaker Oats elevator here.

Marcus, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has given a contract to the Younglove Const. Co. for the erection of a feed handling plant.

Gilbert, Ia.—Floyd Sanders caught his right arm in the machinery of the C. C. Buck elevator, crushing the arm but not breaking any bones.

Osage, Ia.—The Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., K. P. Schmidt, mgr., has been making some repairs and improvements to its elevator and office.

Clarion, Ia.—Paul Melecker, charged with taking a radio set from the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been bound over to the grand jury under \$2,000 bond.

Montezuma, Ia.—Paul Peterson is putting up a 24x40 building, 12 feet high, to be used for the storage of seeds and feeds, just south of the elevator.

Stonoga (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—Ten-ton truck scales have been installed at the Stonoga Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, of which J. W. Martin is the manager.

Ashton, Ia.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has appointed E. Blankenburg, formerly of St. Charles, Minn., manager of its local elevator and coal yard.

Hospers, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Co., D. Waanders, mgr., has added four feet to the width of its driveway, installed a dump and a distributing system.

Zaneta (Dike p. o.), Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. has been making repairs on its elevator building and equipment and has installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Sanborn, Ia.—William Finley, who has been manager of the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for 11 years, has resigned and has been succeeded by F. W. Albee, of Iantia, Mo.

Rake, Ia.—Ole Jorgenson has succeeded Joe Larson as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Jorgenson has been assistant manager at different times at this elevator.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has given a contract to the Younglove Const. Co. for the erection of an up-to-date grain elevator and feed mill plant at this point.

Titonka, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. will enter the coal business, having erected coal storage sheds at its local elevator with a capacity of over 400 tons. E. O. Wright is agent.

Cora, Ia.—George Moulton has purchased a gasoline pump and tank of 265 gals. capacity and plans installing it alongside of his grain office.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Whiting, Ia.—Some extensive repair work on the South Side Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, including installation of steel grates and remodeling and rebuilding approach and dump shed, was recently done by the Younglove Const. Co.

Mingo, Ia.—The Clark-Brown Grain Co.'s elevator here, which has been operated the last year by the Douglas Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, has been taken over again by Mr. Brown, with William Salmon in active charge.

Fonda, Ia.—Pat McCreery has recovered from his recent injury received at the E. H. Tiedeman Grain Co.'s elevator here, when his foot slipped from the edge of an open bin, while he was loading grain, and in the fall his right leg was painfully cut. He was laid up for a week.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Joe Hunt, who for the past year has operated the Brower Hotel here, sold out recently. Joe is better known as the local manager of the Bennett office at Storm Lake, where he resigned his position to take over the hotel duties. His future plans are not known.—Art Torkelson.

Ashton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., A. Umhoefer, mgr., recently installed an oat huller.

Herrold, Ia.—The elevator here acquired several months ago by the Farmers Grain Co., of Polk City, has been repaired and modernized by the new owners. Grain will be purchased here in carload lots, the business being transacted thru the Polk City office.

Knoxville, Ia.—One side of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator gave way recently, letting down 700 bus. of wheat to the railroad tracks. John Dainty, manager, and several helpers worked with shovels industriously and had the grain stored again by the next morning, carpenters repairing the elevator.

Carroll, Ia.—The elevator here at Carroll owned by H. J. Mighell, of Lake City, Ia., which I have a lease on, has not been sold as reported in your journal Aug. 10. There are two elevators here at Carroll—the Farmers elevator and the one I have leased, which is operated under the name of the Sievers Grain Co.—Arthur Sievers.

Ewart, Ia.—Fred Wells, of this city, and A. A. Hamilton, of Des Moines, his brother-in-law, have let the contract to Joe Larson for the erection of an elevator on the site of Paul Peterson's elevator which burned about a year ago. The building will be 24 feet square and 40 feet high. Several smaller buildings will also be erected for seed and other purposes. Mr. Wells will have charge.

Washington, Ia.—While operating a manlift at the top of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, William Palmer, who has been employed at the elevator for two and a half years, was seriously injured by the breaking of the rope, letting him down 75 feet. His injuries were a fracture of the pelvis, a crushed ankle and a badly burned hand, the latter caused by his trying to stop the fall by grasping the rope.

Wellsburg, Ia.—We had a fire on Aug. 7 [reported in the Aug. 25 Journal]. Only had fair insurance on building, but grain was insured in full. We are now having contractors on ground who are figuring on cost of new building, but no contract let as yet. We are figuring on a 20,000-bu. house, with mill building and everything complete. Expect to be ready for business in about 60 days. Firm name hereafter will be Frerichs & Snittjer.—Frerichs & Snittjer, formerly Riekema & Frerichs.

Westview (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—The Van West Grain Co. has just recently completed a new type of annex construction. It is a circular building 30x50 ft., set on a concrete base and has a circular roof of peak construction with a revolving ventilator in the center. The building is constructed of concrete slabs 10x30-inch, made of a groove and tongue construction so they fit right into place. At 8-inch intervals iron hoops are placed to support it. A waterproofing process was used on the inside. A main spout comes from the main elevator thru the roof and a sackspout and a spout to the pit come out below. Capacity is 40,000 bus. It is a new type of construction and many will be interested in seeing it. C. Van Gundy is the progressive grain man.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Orsemus (Belmont p. o.), Kan.—The elevator of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. burned on August 31.

McCracken, Kan.—We have installed a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor to operate our cleaner.—Ryan Grain Co.

Cullison, Kan.—We expect to install a new motor and a head drive.—F. L. Farnsworth, agt. Collingwood Grain Co.

Seneca, Kan.—The Boelzer Grain Co. has added recently a No. 3 motor driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Osborne, Kan.—The Osborne County Farmers Union has purchased elevator cups, SKF Bearings, etc., from the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Application for membership in the Wichita Board of Trade has been made by Joe Brada, of the Southwest Grain Co.

Spearville, Kan.—We expect to build a 16x22-ft. warehouse for handling our sacked goods.—G. W. Umback, Bowersock Mills & Power Co.

Salina, Kan.—R. F. Lawson, of the Shellabarger Terminal elevator, suffered a fractured wrist when a grain spout fell on his arm recently.

Haviland, Kan.—We are installing a new 5-p. Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motor in our local elevator.—W. L. Dunbar, Dunbar Grain Co.

Burdett, Kan.—The ends of our driveway have been built out to keep water from being beaten in and draining into the pit.—E. S. Lyman, agt., J. C. Lowry.

Goodland, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co. is making some improvements to its elevator in the shape of a new grain bin and remodeling and enlarging its office.

Wichita, Kan.—We are installing a Zeleny thermometer system and a dust collecting system in our terminal elevator.—Sam P. Wallingford, Public Terminal Elevtr. Co.

Jetmore, Kan.—We contemplate tearing out our old elevator leg and automatic scale and replacing with faster-handling equipment.—J. A. McDowell, Jetmore Elevtr. Co.

Rozel, Kan.—J. U. Smith is now manager of the Kansas Flour Mills elevator here. He takes the place of W. E. Smith, who was transferred to the company's Kinsley plant.

Ford, Kan.—George E. Stockstill recently added some new equipment to his elevator, including cups, cup belt, gears and pinions, and White Star Boot, all furnished by the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—A No. 3 UX Jay Bee Hammer Mill direct-connected to a 30-h.p. G. E. Motor, has been installed in the plant of the Commerce Mill & Elevtr. Co. by the Star Engineering Co.

Rozel, Kan.—We are going on the co-operative plan the first of the year, when we expect to build another warehouse and add gas and oils to our list of sidelines.—Lloyd Martin, the Union Grain Co.

Buffalo Park, Kan.—The Wheat Growers' Ass'n is building a new 35,000-bu. house here, to open Sept. 15 for receiving grain. The ass'n has 40 members here.—M. Rueschhoff, agt., Robinson elevator.

Greyling (Burdett p. o.), Kan.—We contemplate raising the cupola of our elevator and installing an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a fast handling leg.—Ira Schwint, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Garfield, Kan.—We have remodeled our elevator, changing the machinery around, preparing feed warehouse space to handle this sideline and adding feed grinding to our activities.—Karl H. Dubach, C. C. Isely Lumber Co.

Ford, Kan.—We have installed a new 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and two Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors, a 2-h.p. for the air compressor and a 10-h.p. for the car loader.—G. W. Lousignont, agt., Security Elevtr. Co.

Abilene, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. has just completed the erection of additional wheat storage tanks at its plant here, having a capacity of 200,000 bus. and giving the company a total storage capacity of 500,000 bus.

Ness City, Kan.—We recently put up new coal sheds. They are 18x36 ft. and hold 100 tons of coal. Construction is frame with a sloping, well-drained concrete floor.—A. L. Greenwood, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

McDonald, Kan.—We sold out the Ludell plant, owned by Jennings & Roller, Inc., to the Ludell Equity Co-op. Exchange, at Ludell, Kan. [reported in the May 25 Journal], and I came up here to McDonald and am running the elevator which the company, Jennings & Roller, Inc., recently acquired.—Francis S. Miller.

Ford, Kan.—We have set up a Calkins Wheat Treating and Grading Machine with a bin over it and are treating the wheat of our patrons with copper carbonate for smut.—J. L. Hipple, Ford Co-op. Exchange.

Sanford, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is now housed in a new brick 18x34 ft. office with three rooms and a commodious vault. It is a prosperous looking structure, and a tribute to the progress of the organization.—W. L. Martin.

Cullison, Kan.—We have installed a Kewanee 6-ft. Steel Grate and steel hopper in the driveway of our elevator. A new fireproof composition shingle roof was put on the plant at the same time.—J. E. DeWitt, Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.

Jetmore, Kan.—E. V. Morris, formerly manager of the local elevator of the C. C. Isely Lumber Co., has purchased the company's implement business, which he now operates under his own name. J. F. Futhey takes his place as manager of the elevator.

Kinsley, Kan.—We are installing a 50-h.p. Allis-Chalmers Motor and a new Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill with Tex-rope drive. A new Great Western Cleaner is also being installed to take care of our increased business.—B. F. Reger, Dollar Brand Feed Co.

Sublette, Kan.—A new office has been built and 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale installed for the newly organized Co-op. Grain Co., of Sublette. The Star Engineering Co. did the work. The concern expects to have a manager on the job soon and to start construction of an elevator.

Ness City, Kan.—We plan to raise the cupola of our elevator, increase the storage space and put in a new leg and automatic scale to increase our loading capacity to 3,000 bus. per hour and our receiving capacity to 4,000 bus. per hour, this fall.—A. F. Ernst, Ness City Lumber Co. Elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. T. McAuley, who has been associated with the Collingwood Grain Co., has accepted the position of manager for Wolcott & Lincoln, succeeding Roy Dunmire, now manager for the Kansas Grain Co. (a subsidiary of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp.), as reported in the July 10 Journal.

Raymond, Kan.—The Raymond Grain Co. has incorporated under the name of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.; capital surplus, \$10,000; S. P. Coats is pres. and Paul G. Burns sec'y-treas. The present manager will have charge of the new company.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., L. W. Heaton, mgr.

Big Bow, Kan.—We have a 24x60-ft. tile hardware store and office building under construction. It already houses the beam for our 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Some time this winter we expect to rebuild the elevating equipment in our elevator to increase its capacity.—H. S. Eyman, Eyman & Kearney.

Ryus (Satanta p. o.), Kan.—A new engine has been put in our engine room to operate the elevating machinery. We have rigged up a generator and battery to supply electricity for operating three lights, one in the office, one in the drive-way and one for a drop-light.—D. M. Rittenoure, agt., Light Grain & Milling Co.

Hickok (Ulysses p. o.), Kan.—I expect to begin construction in a week or so on a 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator which will be equipped with a Kewanee Truck Lift, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales, a 15-h.p. gasoline engine, and a leg with a 12-in. belt and 11x6-in. cups capable of elevating over 2,000 bus. per hour.—C. M. Clark.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for construction of a 365,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator on the Santa Fe tracks northeast of town. Construction has just begun. When completed the house will have 10 tanks, 5 interstice bins, 7 mixing bins, and a leg capable of elevating 8,000 bus. of wheat per hour. Construction will be completed about the middle of December.

Alexander, Kan.—A new 35,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator is being built here by George E. Gano and will be completed in a week or 10 days. It is being fully equipped with up-to-date grain handling appliances including a pneumatic truck dump, a steel grate, a fast-handling leg, anti-friction bearings, 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, two Fairbanks-Morse Motors, one for the leg and one for the air.—H. O. Newcomer, agt.



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Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn and other grains

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Blood Grain Co.
Mill Orders—Consignments

Craig Grain Co.
Consignments—Milling Wheat

Davis-Noland-Merrill Gr. Co.
We Specialize in Futures

Warning

A young woman signing the name L. Curran and Gaman, and using receipts of the Periodical Service Co., Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., has been collecting money from Kansas grain dealers and promising to send the Grain Dealers Journal for the cash received.

Neither she or the company whose formal receipts she is giving to payers has sent any subscription orders to the Journal. Neither has ever had authority to solicit business or collect money for the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

Hickok (Ulysses p. o.), Kan.—We have a 12x 18 ft. warehouse for cement under construction. Recently we installed a new engine to operate the elevator. A little later we expect to put in a generator and batteries to supply electricity for a lighting system.—Jerry Sullivan.

KENTUCKY

Irvington, Ky.—The Winn Flour Mill has changed hands.

Nicholasville, Ky.—The Glass Milling Co., of Wilmore, Ky., has bot out the Nicholasville Milling Co., and J. H. Sandusky and H. H. Reynierson now have an interest in the new owning company.

Lexington, Ky.—The elevator of the Blue Grass Grain Corp. has been moved to a new foundation, it being necessary to move it 200 feet in one direction and 60 in another, this to make room for a new railroad track.

Henderson, Ky.—Thomas Baskett, Sr., head of the Baskett Grain Co. and proprietor of the City Mills, and who has been engaged in the grain business for many years, died recently, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 53 years of age.—W. B. C.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER.

Applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce include Walter Coyle.

George E. Morrison, of George E. Morrison & Co., grain and hay merchants, is back at his desk fully recovered from his recent illness.

Gustav Herzer, Jr., wheat trader of this market and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has the sympathy of the trade in the recent loss by death of his little daughter, Elizabeth, 14 years of age, who died on Aug. 19.

J. A. Peterson, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also manager of the Western Maryland Railway Co.'s Port Covington elevator, was taken to a hospital in this city during the last week of August, suffering with an acute attack of appendicitis. It was thot an operation would not be necessary.

On behalf of the grain trade of this city, Pres. Randall, of the Chamber of Commerce, on Aug. 30 presented Charles Reimer, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s elevators in this city for many years, with a large silver tray, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the grain trade. On Aug. 30, 1875, Mr. Reimer entered the employ of the railroad company, and is now being retired because he has reached the age limit.

MICHIGAN

Ida, Mich.—The Ida Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a Sidney Sheller.

Carson City, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elevator has been improved by a new coat of paint.

St. Johns, Mich.—The St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n recently installed a No. 1 belt-driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Croswell, Mich.—The warehouse of the Michigan Bean Co. was slightly damaged by an exposure fire on August 21.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n will hold its fall convention in this city at the Leland-Detroit Hotel, Sept. 5 and 6.

Dearborn, Mich.—The Dearborn Plant Ford Motor Co., which operated the Henry Ford Grist Mill & Elvtr., has quit the grain business.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Produce Co. is installing a Eureka Cutter and Grader, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Breckenridge, Mich.—Vern Keener, of Hastings, is the new manager of the Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., succeeding L. C. Sly. Mrs. Keener will assist in the office.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—Eight-year-old Arthur Kart accidentally dropped a nickel in the grain bin at Smith Bros. & Vette's elevator, on Aug. 23, and in trying to get it out was drawn into the wheat and smothered to death.

Belleville, Mich.—Jack and Harry Goodman, of Wayne, have bot the Belleville Co-op. Mill here and taken possession. The Goodmans have been in business for 12 years in Wayne, where they own the mill and also operate a feed store.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—W. A. Burling's flour mill burned on Aug. 29, at 3:30 p. m. A farmer coming in with grain told Mr. Burling that his mill was on fire. Loss, \$15,000; partly insured. The smokestack and silo are all that are left standing.

Brown City, Mich.—A. S. Detweiler, of the Brown City Coal & Supply Co., and William R. Neumann, of the Brown City Feed Exchange, have united their interests and will hereafter conduct business under a firm name yet to be decided upon, and have already awarded a contract to Lon Fisher for the construction of a grain and bean elevator, which will be erected on the foundation of the Eureka Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which was burned in 1923. The foundation, which is 30x70 feet, was not injured in the fire. The house, which will be of frame construction, will provide storage space for grain, beans, dairy and poultry feeds and other supplies. One section will be devoted to feed grinding equipment and a bean picking machine may be added at some future date. Mr. Detweiler was for years the head miller for the Eureka Milling & Elvtr. Co. up until the time of the fire, after which he entered the coal and supply business with William Townsend, one of the owners of the Eureka Company, under the firm name of Townsend & Detweiler. Later he bot out Mr. Townsend's interest and has since carried on the business under the name of the Brown City Coal & Supply Co. Mr. Neumann, also an employe of the Eureka Company, has for five years conducted the Brown City Feed Exchange, which he established. Up-to-date feed grinding machinery was installed in one of the large hay warehouses of the Eureka Company, bean and grain cleaning equipment has from time to time been added, until now quite an investment is represented in the plant. This machinery and equipment will be moved to the new elevator when it is completed. The company owns the Eureka property, which has a 200-foot frontage on Main street. A side track runs thru the property to the site of the new elevator, which will probably be completed in from four to six weeks.

MINNESOTA

Dorset, Minn.—The Halvorson & Hart elevator will not be opened this year.

Fertile, Minn.—The Great Western elevator is being moved by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Slayton, Minn.—The Slayton Farmers Elvtr. Co., G. W. Hollenbeck, mgr., has installed a new 10-ton scale.

Amboy, Minn.—E. E. Anderson, formerly of Wells, is the new manager of Hubbard & Palmer's elevator here.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Merchants & Farmers Grain Co. has bot the Osborne-McMillan Co.'s elevator and coal sheds here.

Tyler, Minn.—Fire, reported as being caused by a hot bearing, severely damaged the elevator of the Tyler Co-op. Co. on August 25.

Winnebago, Minn.—The Winnebago Farmers Elvtr. Co., William Bottomley, mgr., has installed a 10-ton scale and a worm drive.

Green Valley, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. will build flour and feed and storage rooms at this place. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Lancaster, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a new clay, tile and concrete office and power house and a steel covered warehouse.

Okabena, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new dump, a new motor and has remodeled its driveway. H. L. Mikelson is the manager.

Glencoe, Minn.—New roofs and repairs have been made on the warehouse of the Merchants Mill & Elvtr. Co. of this place. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Albert Lea, Minn.—John Reisdorf, a veteran elevator man, died on Aug. 14, at the age of 67 years. He was a director of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. of this place.

Felton, Minn.—Oscar Pederson, former agent of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. at Gary, Minn., has been transferred to that company's elevator here since the Gary elevator was sold.

St. Paul, Minn.—At a special meeting held Aug. 23, the board of directors of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n voted to increase the ass'n's capital stock from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 and to subscribe for \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Ada, Minn.—A new addition, 18x24 feet, has been built to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and several other improvements made to it. M. C. Ogard is the manager.

Worthington, Minn.—The warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Co. is being remodeled, new elevator machinery is being installed and new hopper bins put in. The manager is F. J. Page.

Franklin, Minn.—Among the repairs and changes which J. H. Anderson's elevator has undergone recently are a new 10-ton scale, an enlarged driveway and remodeling of the interior of the office.

Duluth, Minn.—Work started on the Capitol Elvtr. Co.'s new 1,400,000-bu. elevator addition on Aug. 21, the contract being let to the Fegles Construction Co., and the date set for completion is Dec. 1, 1929.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—John Elvegard has been appointed manager of the elevator department of the Farmers Co-op. Marketing Ass'n to succeed Lars Hylden, who resigned in July after being manager for ten years.

Duluth, Minn.—Recent new members of the Board of Trade include the following: W. T. Nightingale, Hans Farver, Jr., C. F. Johnson. Memberships transferred: F. P. Heffelfinger, A. R. McRae, J. L. Ward, J. K. Cook, M. G. Wisted.

Waseca, Minn.—The Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co. elevator has been put in shape for the storage of grain after being closed for four years. The Electric Steel Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, will use it for the storage of rye. Both companies are affiliated with the Russell Miller Co.

Dundee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator also a truck and three box cars loaded with grain were burned here on Aug. 23; loss, \$35,000. The elevator contained about 25,000 bus. of grain. Five persons are reported to have died from burns received in a gasoline explosion at the fire.

Georgetown, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s double elevator here burned, on Aug. 29; loss, \$20,000. The elevator contained over 8,000 bus. of small grain, including 4,000 bus. of wheat. Four cars of coal and the feed mill were also burned. Defective wiring in the feed grinder was believed to have been the cause of the fire.

Crookston, Minn.—The Crookston Milling Co. has given the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 100,000-bu., 15-bin annex. The addition will be iron-clad, have a slab foundation, and a full basement; G. E. Motors will be used for power, and the equipment will include a Richardson Automatic Scale, along with leg and conveyor equipment. The addition will be used in connection with the company's present workhouse. Work will be started at once.

Dundas, Minn.—The old Dundas Mill, one of the landmarks in southern Minn., the original mill having been built in 1857 by the founders of the town, was recently bot by Stephen J. and Frank L. Rauchwarter, of Savage, for \$2,540 plus \$1,640 in back taxes, from Judge Frederic M. Catlin, of St. Paul, who acquired it several years ago thru a mortgage foreclosure. The mill was once valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The new owners contemplate building dams in both channels of the river, also dredging it and making other improvements.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

John O. Jones, aged 70 years, died Aug. 29, from injuries received by being run down by an auto near his home in this city. He was a retired grain dealer of Milwaukee, having been associated with the E. P. Bacon Co., but had made his home here for the last 18 years.

The following Minneapolis elevators have been declared regular: Crescent Elevator H and the Star elevator, under the management of the Pioneer Steel Elvtr. Co., and the Interstate Elevator No. 1, under the management of the VanDusen-Harrington Co.

The Chamber of Commerce membership of A. J. Reddellien has been transferred to Franklin Wernli, representing the Rosenbaum Grain Co., of Chicago; that of D. F. DeWolf to Clarence E. Carleton; that of H. H. Tearse to Francis H. Murrin, and that of Louis T. Phelps to Erwin A. Olson. Requests for transfer of memberships from W. D. Gregory to Gerald M. Livingston, from E. C. Warner to R. E. Tears, and from Thomas Gibson to H. C. Wyman have been posted. Arthur R. Briggs has applied for membership.

William F. Dalrymple, head of the local grain firm bearing his name, also a former pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, died, Sept., at the age of 58 years. He had been engaged in the grain business in this city for about 35 years. His widow and three children survive him.

On Sept. 9 the report of John C. Sweet, receiver, was heard at a special term of the district court at the Federal Building in this city in the case of the Mellette Farmers Elvtr. Co., plaintiff, v. H. Poehler Co., defendant, with a view to continuing the receivership of the Poehler Co.

MISSOURI

Montrose, Mo.—I have just taken over the Mann Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.—A. Vally.

Doniphan, Mo.—P. J. Buford has installed at his elevator a No. 1 motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Holden, Mo.—Homer Scott, former manager of the Holden Elvtr. & Milling Co., has resigned and gone to Tipton, Mo.

Braymer, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Aug. 28. About 4,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat, was lost.

Louisiana, Mo.—A proposed merger of the Louisiana Elvtr. Co. with the Louisiana Milling Co. was voted down by the stockholders of the former company.

Knob Noster, Mo.—W. J. Carr, L. P. Lay and B. B. Hunter, all of Knob Noster, have purchased the elevator here formerly owned by Mrs. Jessie J. Culp, of Warrensburg.

St. Louis, Mo.—S. S. Carlisle, who has represented the Continental Export Co. in this city for several years, was recently promoted to the position of manager of the company's various offices here, in Kansas City, Galveston and Ft. Worth.

St. Louis, Mo.—Pushing the elusive golf ball over the green and consuming a good dinner were the chief occupations of the members of the St. Louis Grain Club, on Aug. 30, when they journeyed to the St. Clair Country Club, Belleville, Ill., for that purpose.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—Charles B. Stout, of the Dixie Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., who recently bot the Higginsville Milling Co.'s plant at Higginsville, Mo., has now leased the 50,000-bu. elevator here owned by the Sweet Springs Milling Co. and has already stored 40,000 bus. of new wheat therein.

St. Louis, Mo.—The stork delivered a baby girl to Bert Collins on September contract on the morning of the 6th. Good basis, but Bert is going to have some "carrying" charge. Bert is buyer for the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. here. Mrs. and Miss Collins are getting along nicely.—E. R. Kilpatrick, Rural Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—We purchased the Terminal elevator formerly owned by A. H. Beardsley. Frank Krenning, who has been superintendent of this elevator for many years, will be retained. Some minor repairs are now being made on the property, and it is our intention to put on additional storage.—J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Ladonia, Mo.—C. A. Wilder's grain elevator here burned on Aug. 13; loss, \$3,000; no insurance. No grain was in the elevator at the time, but a quantity of machinery was destroyed by the fire which was thought to have been caused by a spark from a passing train. The elevator, which had a capacity of 10,000 bus., will not be rebuilt. Mr. Wilder has been in the grain business for 51 years, and plans to retire. He operates another elevator in Ladonia. The elevator that burned was built in 1885 by Mr. Wilder and R. W. Pearson, of Mexico, Mo.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Continental Export Co. has opened offices in this city, with Simon Mayer in charge. Effective Oct. 1, the Kansas state grain inspection and weighing department will reduce the charge for weighing grain in and out of elevators from \$1 to 60 cents per car.

Orrin V. Hayward, pit broker for the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of this city, for a number of years, died on Sept. 2, from meningitis, after an illness of only a few days. He was 40 years of age. His widow and three children survive him.

Wallace C. Bagley, former wheat buyer for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., is now connected with the Updike Grain Co., handling this company's grain futures department in the Kansas City market.

Among the applicants for membership in the Board of Trade are Simon Mayer, of the Continental Export Co., and Hymie Sosland, of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., on transfer from the late Benjamin C. Moore.

O. T. Cook, vice-pres. and manager of the Wyandotte Elvtr. Co., recently entertained about 100 members of the Board of Trade at his summer home near Overland Park, Kan. The principal item on the menu was fried chicken, cooked outdoors, and the games consisted of "barnyard golf" and cards.

Mrs. Lillian J. Moore was recently elected pres. of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. to succeed her husband, Benjamin C. Moore, who died a month ago. Harry C. Gamage remains in the position of vice-pres., and Roland A. Jeanneret in that of sec'y-treas., the two having carried on the business during Mr. Moore's long illness.

The Zenith Milling Co.'s mill, one of the oldest in the Southwest, operating an elevator in connection, has been closed after 50 years' activity and the property offered for sale. The mill was built by L. M. Miller, Louis S. Mohr and Charles A. Young. Mr. Mohr, the surviving active partner, three years ago sold the property to Minneapolis millers.

T. A. O'Sullivan, a Board of Trade member and connected with the Hall Baker Grain Co., of this city, is reported to be recovering nicely from an operation for appendicitis in the Illinois Central Hospital, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin went to Chicago to spend the holiday early in September, and Mr. O'Sullivan was suddenly stricken with appendicitis and rushed to the hospital there.

The Woods Bros. Corp.'s site for its 2,000,000-bu. elevator has shifted from Kansas City, Kan. [as reported in the June 25 Journal], to Kansas City, Mo., because the War Department has disapproved of the Woodsweather site [as it is known locally] on the Kansas side for wharf and dock development because of difficult channel conditions, and the site 1,000 feet east was suggested in the army engineers' report to Washington, which site is on the Missouri side, between Mulberry and Liberty streets, and is owned by the Woods Bros. Corp. Negotiations for the site of this proposed elevator have been pending for nearly a year now.

MONTANA

Conrad, Mont.—The Conrad Protein Laboratory will open here on or about Sept. 1, with Mr. Graham in charge as chief chemist.

Lewistown, Mont.—I disposed of my elevators at Lewistown and Moore, Mont., to the Swift Grain Co., of Lewistown, and am now associated with the Patton-Kjose Co., grain commission merchants, of Great Falls, Mont., where I am now located.—P. F. Brown, Great Falls, Mont.

Shelby, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s new 28,000-bu. elevator received its first wheat on Aug. 15. The construction of an additional sidetrack in the Great Northern Railroad Co.'s yards made it necessary to move the elevator company's old house and the decision was made to build a new and larger one and tear down the old one.

NEBRASKA

Dix, Neb.—The Ben E. Williamson Grain Co. is the new style of the company formerly known as the Persson & Williamson Grain Co.

Paxton, Neb.—W. W. Kimberly, veteran elevator operator and grain dealer, died here on Aug. 30. His son, Homer I. Kimberly, operates an elevator here.

Howell, Neb.—The Howell Milling Co. has installed some up-to-date machinery and made other improvements to its mill recently, doubling its capacity.

Parks, Neb.—The Independent Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu., cribbed, iron-clad, up-to-date plant here, work to start Sept. 10.

Sutherland, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Woodman Grain Co., Sutherland, Neb., is returned marked, "Removed." W. B. Woodman has been operating an elevator here, under lease, as the Woodman Grain Co.

Weeping Water, Neb.—My elevator burned to the ground June 21; about 6,000 bus. of grain were in the elevator. Both grain and elevator were pretty well protected, altho I can not afford to rebuild. The business will not permit it. I am still handling coal.—E. F. Marshall.

Wausa, Neb.—The Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., at one time owner and operator of the elevator later known as the Hansen elevator, has again entered the grain business here, having leased the elevator and appointed C. O. Adams local grain buyer and manager. The company has also begun the buying of hogs.

Leahey (Seward p. o.), Neb.—F. A. Engler has completely modernized his plant. The elevator has been rebuilt and the outside is iron-clad. He has installed a Kewanee Air Truck Dump and a 7½-h.p. motor. He also built a feed mill building. The mill will be fed by steel spouting from the main elevator. He has installed an electric hammer mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor. He has one of the best equipped houses in Nebraska.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Belgrade, Neb.—A dust explosion, on Aug. 30, at the Belgrade Hord Co.'s elevator [headquarters, Central City] blew the roof off the building and wrecked the doors, but did but little damage to the elevator and feed grinding machinery. Fire was prevented by the prompt action of the fire department. Dan Hahn, the operator, was severely injured and is in the hospital at Grand Island, Neb., in a fair way of recovery. The first explosion was light, followed by a heavy blast which shook the nearby buildings.

Columbus, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger, associated with the Wells-Abbott-Niemann Co., of Schuyler, Neb., for 33 years and until two years ago, has organized a new company, to be known as the Golden West Grain & Cereal Co., and has leased the Schroeder elevator here from the G. A. Schroeder Estate and was scheduled to open it for business about Sept. 1. This elevator, which has a capacity of 55,000 bus. and has a small feed mill in connection, has been closed for five or six years, since the death of its founder, G. A. Schroeder. Mr. Ehernberger has taken a three-year lease on the property, with option to buy, and plans to install a large feed mill unit, do a general grain storage business and specialize in milling wheat and corn.

NEVADA

Reno, Nev.—Weckbaugh Bros., of San Francisco, have taken a three-year lease on the old Riverside Mill, of this city, with an option to buy, and will operate it as the Washoe Mills Co., reopening it this fall, after making some minor repairs. The mill was closed about five years ago, later being taken over by a local bank. It has a capacity of 250 barrels and is in good condition.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Harold E. Mellon has applied for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange on transfer of John M. Knowles.

Boston, Mass.—Clark & Richardson, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; incorporators: Frank J. Ludwig, pres.; Monroe Lorimer, treas., and Linus C. Cogan, clerk; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in grain, hay, flour, feed, etc.

NEW MEXICO

Mosquero, N. M.—A 10,000-bu. grain elevator at this place has been leased by Ben F. Smith, of Plainview, Tex.

Bard, N. M.—I will build shortly a car loading elevator for wheat and will build it less the storage capacity, only the pit which will be waterproof and hold about 1,500 bus. of wheat, with the truck dump, the elevator belt and all of the equipment necessary to operate it. I want to build this with the view later of building the complete elevator.—H. D. Fulwiler.

NEW YORK

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Louis T. Fick, who has been in the grain, feed and flour business here for 35 years, died, on Aug. 24, at the age of 62 years. His death was unexpected. Only a few days before he had returned from a fishing trip to Georgian Bay, Ont.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Sept. 1 an increase of half a cent per bu. in the local elevation charge on all grain scheduled for lake, rail or canal shipment, became effective, contrary to the belief of leaders of the New York State Canal Carriers Ass'n that only barge canal grain would be affected.

New York, N. Y.—The following have applied for membership in the Produce Exchange: E. A. Freed, Henry Wallerstein, R. P. Mills, David Manesse, Joseph E. Frank. The following have applied for associate membership: George W. Martin, Charles Driggs, E. H. Franks, C. H. Cerhune, Paul A. Dezall.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Superior Forwarding Co. on Aug. 30 bid in the property of the Superior elevator which was sold at public auction, for \$2,350,000, subject to a \$2,150,000 mortgage and unpaid taxes amounting to \$150,000. The sale followed foreclosure action by the Liberty Bank of Buffalo. The Superior Forwarding Co. was incorporated last spring to operate the Superior elevator, as noted in the May 10 Journal.

New York, N. Y.—The Oceanic Grain Corp. was formed and incorporated in February of this year under the laws of New York state, and is chiefly exporter of grain. The officers are as follows: J. Haussmann, pres.; D. McIntyre and J. W. Phillips, vice-pres.; J. H. Wheeler, treas.; M. A. Ryan, sec'y. We are members of the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange and the Winnipeg Exchange.—Oceanic Grain Corp., M. A. Ryan, sec'y. [Jack Haussmann was formerly with the Continental Export Co., at Kansas City, and Mr. Ryan represented that company at Vancouver, B. C.]

NORTH DAKOTA

Van Hook, N. D.—The Woodworth elevator has a new grain cleaner.

Albako, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new separator.

Vashti, N. D.—Lee Dodge has bot the local house of the Star Elvtr. Co.

Finley, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s two elevators here have been painted.

Sykeston, N. D.—A separator has been installed in O. J. Lundby's elevator.

Denbigh, N. D.—Herman O. Foss has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Derrick, N. D.—The Derrick Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new engine.

Chaffee, N. D.—W. A. Saewert's elevator is being moved by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Beulah, N. D.—The Star Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been leased by the Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Belfield, N. D.—The Aetna Grain Co. has bot the Star Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Dickey, N. D.—Hub Garvert is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Eldridge, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been bot by the Eldridge State Bank.

Horace, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently leased the O'Shea house, to be used for storage.

Rolla, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point has been repaired and repainted.

Milton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its driveway repaired and is installing a new cleaner.

Warwick, N. D.—A cleaner has been installed by the Valley Grain Co. and the elevator remodeled.

Flaxton, N. D.—D. K. Howebacker has taken over the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Dodge, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has bot the Star Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, at Napoleon and at Werner.

Inkster, N. D.—The Inkster Farmers Union took over the former Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, formed an organization, appointed A. M. Hanson manager and had the elevator repaired in time to handle the new crop.

Oberon, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s new manager is Earl Smith, taking the place of Fred Drummond, resigned.

Langdon, N. D.—A. N. Tolen, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for 12 years, resigned early in August.

Casselton, N. D.—Fire reported as being caused by a locomotive spark slightly damaged the elevator of the Casselton Elevator Co. on Sept. 2.

Gwinner, N. D.—The elevator of the Gwinner Farmers Elvtr. Co. was severely damaged by fire, reported as probably being caused by a hot box, on Aug. 29.

Warwick, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., John Kelly, mgr., has installed a new leg, new cleaner and made other improvements to the amount of \$4,000.

Medina, N. D.—The Powers Elvtr. Co. is installing new Fairbanks scales, motor equipment and a truck dump at this place, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Antler, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Clow-Winter Drive, new man-lift, and new Fairbanks-Morse Motors, the work being done by the Magic Grain Dump Co.

Minot, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had the Hickok Const. Co. erect a group of reinforced concrete storage tanks of 50,000-bus. capacity. The work is almost completed.

Brumbaugh (Egeland p. o.), N. D.—The Brumbaugh elevator burned several weeks ago. It contained about 4,000 bus. of grain, of which 1,000 bus. was destroyed. Mr. Mooshaw is the manager.

Benedict, N. D.—The Benedict Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed new head drives and four motors, two in the head, one for a cleaner and one for the compressor. Andrew Welk is manager.

Christine, N. D.—O. T. Halans, manager of the National Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and who has been with that company for 40 years, has resigned on account of ill health and has been succeeded by Ed Foss.

Drayton, N. D.—The newly organized Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has bot the Farmers Interstate Elvtr. Co. Repairs and new installations of machinery are being made. Oscar Almie continues as manager.

Jessie, N. D.—Repairs are being made at the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this place. Hincley Head Drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors are being installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Valley City, N. D.—A grain cleaner was recently installed in one of the elevators formerly known as the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., both of which were bot by George Whipple and John Thomas a few months ago.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—Jacob T. Sieg has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Hector DeClerc who resigned to take a similar position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Hebron, N. D.

Loma, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Loma, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000. The new organization has bot the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and residence property and has appointed George Christensen as manager.

Auburn, N. D.—A. A. Stavert, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has bot the Monarch elevator at this place. He has been succeeded at the Farmers elevator by William Dickey, of Glasston, N. D.

Rolla, N. D.—B. W. Stoughton, of Devil's Lake, has succeeded Dewey Mundy, resigned, as manager of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Stoughton was formerly manager of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Stampede (Columbus p. o.), N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point burned on Aug. 26, with building and contents a total loss. About 10,000 bus. of grain were in the elevator. Two box cars also burned.

Langdon, N. D.—The Boyd elevator has been moved from Second street to Arthur Sparling's elevator on the Great Northern right-of-way, where it is to become a part of his elevator, which is also having extensive repairs made to it.

Stanley, N. D.—The elevator of the Nelson Grain Co., containing stock of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., burned Aug. 27. Loss, \$30,000. The elevator will be rebuilt. Exposure to this fire was responsible for the burning of the coal shed of the Arnold Grain Co. on the same date.

Crosby, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Co., of Minneapolis, has purchased the Northland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and its properties at other points in North Dakota. Eugene Bothun will continue as buyer for the company in Crosby.

Fargo, N. D.—Announcement has been made at the office of Oliver Knudson, state grain commissioner, of 18 new county grain examiners, to work under the state grain storage law enacted at the last session of the state legislature.

Hettinger, N. D.—P. E. Knudson has bot an elevator here. Mr. Knudson sold his elevator in Oriska, N. D., to Carl F. Schoen, after it had been slightly damaged in the fire that destroyed Mr. Schoen's, as reported in the June 25 Journal.

Kempton, N. D.—A. F. Martinson, sec'y-treas. and manager of the Kempton Grain Co., was taken suddenly ill with a ruptured appendix recently, and was compelled to undergo an immediate operation, from which he is recovering nicely.

Minot, N. D.—Elwyn O. Dickinson, pres. and general manager of the E. O. Dickinson Grain Co., died at Rochester, Minn., on Aug. 22. He had been engaged in the grain business in Minot for 25 years. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members during August of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: J. L. Barney Elevator, Michigan; the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Guthrie; the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Velva; Golva Co-op. Elevator, Golva.

Oakes, N. D.—J. A. Frank, who was engaged in grain buying in LaMoure several years, has bot the Atlantic Grain Co.'s elevator here that has been managed for that company for 27 years by Mr. Coulter. Mr. Frank will change the name to the Farmers elevator.

Niagara, N. D.—The Wheat Growers elevator burned. Had been closed since Mch. 1. Was open at bottom. No one in charge. Was supposed to be covered by insurance. The Niagara Elvtr. Co.'s elevator No. 2 was scorched—paint blistered on one side towards fire—no other damage. New coat of paint all that is needed. Fully covered by insurance. Will be painted soon.—Niagara Elvtr. Co., S. Nason, mgr.

Maxbass, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has recently voted to install a new hammer mill, to be direct-connected to a 30-h.p. motor, same to be installed in the present engine room. The company is also installing a new Strong-Scott Head Drive to be connected to a Fairbanks-Morse Type HAC Motor, and also motorizing the cleaner and compressor, using Fairbanks-Morse Type HAC Motor. The Magic Grain Dump Co. is doing the work.

OHIO

McConnelsville, O.—The Elk Eye Milling Co. has purchased a No. 1 belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Bradford, O.—J. R. Helman is installing a No. 1 belt driven Haines Feed Mixer at his elevator.

Troy, O.—G. N. Falknor & Son have recently installed a truck dump furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Presque Isle (Waterville p. o.), O.—It is reported that Toledo capitalists (names not disclosed) are planning the erection of a large elevator and also a flour mill here.

Linworth, O.—The Linworth Farmers Exchange is installing a hammer mill, Sidney Sheller and complete equipment. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Scotland (Chester p. o.), O.—The large building of the W. H. Schaefer Milling Co. at Scotland, on the Mayfield Road, burned on Aug. 16, at 10:30 p. m.; loss, \$20,000. Several smaller buildings nearby, containing grain and other commodities, were saved.

Tamah (Celina p. o.), O.—The Berne Equity Exchange Co., of Berne, Ind., has bot the Tamah Grain Co.'s elevator here, the company having elevators at Berne, Linn Grove, and at Chattanooga, O., also. Victor L. Stuckey, manager at Chattanooga, will have the management of the Tamah elevator, which will be conducted under the name of the Berne Equity Exchange at Tamah. A. W. Snyder is manager at Berne.

South Solon, O.—We have just put new power in our elevator.—Guy Currey & Co.
 Erhart, O.—G. O. Haury has sold his grain elevator located at Erhart, capacity 4,000 bus., to H. G. Grabenstetter, who is carrying in connection with the grain trade a full line of flour, feed, coal, wool and also a complete line of furs.—G. O. Haury.

OKLAHOMA

Hennessey, Okla.—The elevator of the Star Mill & Elvtr. Co. burned on Sept. 3.

Lone Wolf, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was leased to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n some time in May.

Stillwater, Okla.—A hammer mill has been installed at the plant of the Stillwater Grain & Gin Co. C. H. Estes is owner and manager.

Hayward, Okla.—Herbert J. Flowers, an elevator operator, died recently after an illness lasting three months. His widow and eight children survive him.

Choteau, Okla.—The Choteau elevator, owned by R. A. Anderson and G. W. Siliger, is building an addition and will install a feed mill. A. H. Griffiths is manager.

Woodward, Okla.—Fire, starting in a haystack and some alfalfa stored back of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers elevator, spread to the elevator at 2:30 o'clock on Aug. 19, but was soon under control by the firemen.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—George G. Grogan, well known in milling circles in Oklahoma, has organized a company known as Geo. G. Grogan, Inc., to deal in grain and mill products. Offices have been established in the Cotton-Grain Exchange Building in this city.

Vinita, Okla.—T. F. Lonergan & Son have leased the plant formerly operated by the Vinita Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will operate it under the name of the Lonergan Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Lonergan and his son have been in the elevator and feed business here for 15 years.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Why mail addressed to the Oklahoma Terminal Elvtr. Co., this city, should be returned marked unclaimed is known only to the postal clerk who so marked it, for the Oklahoma Terminal Elvtr. Co. has its headquarters here, maintaining an office on the fifth floor of the Cotton-Grain Exchange Building.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new elevator of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co., local unit of General Mills, Inc., which was expected to be completed in August, is about finished now, and the elevator was reported to be over half-full of grain the last week in August. The head house is 212 feet high, and the new structure will give the company additional storage space of 500,000 bus.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Twin Falls, Ida.—The Gibbs Bean Elevator has succeeded Gibbs & Driscoll at this city.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co. has installed two electric motors and a cleaner and treater.

Jerome, Ida.—The Jerome Milling & Elvtr. Co. sustained fire damage to its motor and the roof of the elevator on Aug. 28.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The frame flour mill of the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire, reported as originating in the cleaning machinery, on Aug. 17.

Portland, Ore.—The Canada Grain Export Co. opened an office in this city on Sept. 1 with George D. Leckie in charge. Headquarters of the company are in Vancouver, where Mr. Leckie has been for the past five years.

Craigmont, Ida.—Craigmont Produce Co., incorporated; incorporators: E. R. Lenz, O. H. Carrick and C. E. Munn. Will conduct a general grain and warehouse business here. The company is enlarging its warehouse to permit the handling of bulk grain.

Woodland, Wash.—F. W. Burlingham, who sold his feed business at this point last year, recently purchased the grain, feed and seed business of Andrews & Son, including milling machinery and stock on hand. He will also take over the ground and building.

St. Anthony, Ida.—The Miller Bros. Co. is having three grain storage tanks erected at its plant here, having a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—New members of the Grain Exchange include Willamette Valley Grain Co., John A. Hardin, a grain dealer of The Dalles, and Anderson & Fox, grain brokerage house.

Filler, Ida.—An addition to the Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse here has been completed, office enlarged, scales conveniently placed and a graveled road made right to the door. The warehouse has a capacity of 100 cars of beans.

Pocatello, Ida.—Arrangements have been made for the opening of a grain inspection office here, directed by the Idaho state grain department, by L. W. Grandy, federal grain inspection supervisor, and A. E. Koster, inspector.

Fairfield, Ida.—A large grain elevator on the Selby ranch, four miles east of Fairfield, burned on Aug. 15, also two railroad cars and about 500 bus. of wheat; loss, several thousand dollars. The ranch, which is considered one of the show places of Camas County, is said to have just been leased by the Fairfield Elvtr. Co.

Twin Falls, Ida.—The Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co.'s new warehouse, leased from the Palace Sand & Gravel Co., is about completed, the bean cleaners still to be installed. The company's office is located in this building, which is 100x100 feet, allowing storage for about 100 cars. There are three large unloading doors and a private switch.

Seattle, Wash.—The firm of Harshman & Chapman has been elected to membership in the Grain Exchange. The new membership under the partnership agreement is composed of two well known members of the trade in this city, M. Harshman and H. P. Chapman, the former being pres. of the Harshman Brokerage Co. and the latter organized Soya Millers, Inc., and is also engaged in the grain business under his own name. Mr. Harshman and Mr. Chapman will operate their separate businesses but will conduct business on the Exchange under the firm name of Harshman & Chapman.

Seattle, Wash.—A. E. Scott now has charge of the local grain department of Anderson & Fox (headquarters, San Francisco) who have opened an office here recently. Mr. Scott was formerly with the Boyd-Conlee Co., Spokane.

Craigmont, Ida.—A partnership has been formed by A. E. Lukens and D. C. Howard to do a general grain business. Their warehouse, formerly operated by Mr. Lukens, is having an addition built to it and is being prepared to handle bulk grain.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Mills are constructing a new unit of 400 barrels' capacity. The Sprague Roller Mills at Sprague, Wash., owned by the Centennial Mills, are being dismantled and the machinery will be put in the new unit at Spokane.

Davenport, Wash.—The Davenport Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Frank E. Ryer, pres.; C. W. Nelson, vice-pres.; H. B. Perine, sec'y-treas.; S. M. Bird, mgr. The Davenport mill, which was bot recently by the Bird-Newell Co., of Kansas City, as reported in the Aug. 10 number of the Journal, was formerly known as the Big Bend Milling Co. The elevator has been opened and milling operations are being resumed.

Portland, Ore.—A. M. Cannon, referee in bankruptcy, has given authorization for J. G. Gillingham, receiver of Overbeck, Cooke & Co., brokerage house of this city which failed a year ago last January, to accept the offer of \$250,000 from Logan & Bryan, of New York (for whom Overbeck, Cooke & Co. was correspondent), in settlement of all claims of creditors. It was stated to the court by the lawyers for the receiver that Logan & Bryan could not be held liable for anything and that the \$250,000 offer was voluntary on their part. By this settlement creditors would receive 20 cents on the dollar.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Louis R. Little, manager for John G. White & Co., malt and grain, is an applicant for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Howard, S. D.—A new dump has been put in at the elevator of Dave Theophilus here.

Lennox, S. D.—The Bradshaw Elvtr. Co., of Worthing, has bot Everson's elevator at this point.

Oldham, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Oldham Farmers Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Howard, S. D.—L. E. Brener has commissioned the Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. to install a new pit and new steel boot tanks.

Plana, S. D.—A Strong-Scott Dump is being installed and other repairs made at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Summit, S. D.—The Summit Farmers Elvtr. Co. received sealed bids up to Sept. 3 for the removal of an elevator with large warehouses, all in good condition.

Stratford, S. D.—Improvements in the way of motor installation and repairs are being made on the Great Western elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Vermilion, S. D.—The Thompson-Lewis Co.'s elevator, located on the Missouri bottomlands near the Milwaukee Railroad station, has recently been remodeled and enlarged.

Tulare, S. D.—John Dettmerman of Mitchell has succeeded John Till as manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator here, the latter having resigned and returned to his former home in Mitchell.

Conde, S. D.—E. I. Bullock has installed a new steel boot tank, new 10-ton Fairbanks Special Scale, Strong-Scott Dumps, new driveway and railed and painted his buildings. The Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. did the work.

Willow Lake, S. D.—A wheat cleaning machine has been installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and other improvements made. The directors voted recently in favor of the elevator storing grain during the coming year.

Fulton, S. D.—W. W. Webb, age 70 years, manager of the Hoese & Lueth Grain Co.'s elevator here, was killed in an auto accident recently. He had lived in this vicinity about 50 years. He is survived by his widow and an adopted daughter.

Madison, S. D.—The Madison Mill & Grain Co., owned and operated for the past five years by the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of Minneapolis, has been bot by Marcus Aus, former manager. There will be no change in the local management. The new concern is incorporated under the name of the Madison Grain Co.

Peever, S. D.—Three grain elevator companies doing business here have consolidated—the Victoria Elvtr. Co., the Miller Elvtr. Co. and the Producing Marketing Co.—and the combined business will be carried on under the name of the Peever Elvtr. Co. P. Ildvad has been retained as buyer, with Alfred Nelson as his assistant.

Craven, (Ipswich p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here which burned early in August, will be rebuilt, the new building to be of fireproof construction and have a capacity of 30,000 bus. The cost is to be \$16,000. A new coal shed will be added also. The L. D. Wait Co. has the contract, and the elevator is to be completed late in September or early in October.

SOUTHEAST

Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Milling Co., which has a soft wheat flour mill of 1,000 barrels' capacity, is erecting another mill here.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad Co.'s warehouse, which was occupied by the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co., burned recently; loss, \$10,000.

Charlottesville, Va.—J. R. Massie & Sons Co. has bot out the merchandise brokerage firm of D. D. MacGregor, Jr., & Sons, which specializes in grain, feed and food products.

Lexington, N. C.—The Star Milling Co., whose mill here burned in August with a loss of about \$60,000, partly insured, plans to rebuild the plant soon. Most of the machinery and equipment was destroyed.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Walter Chandler, city attorney, and James B. McGinnis, member of the Harbor Commission, returned, on Aug. 23, from Washington, where an agreement was reached whereby the Federal Government will take over the terminals and warehouse thru the Inland Waterways Corp. All that remains is for the formal agreement to be written by the city legal department and sent to Washington for signature. Settlement of the contract has left the way clear for the elevator, which local grain men have been trying for years to have erected here.

Memphis, Tenn.—John Wade & Sons, prominent in the grain and feed trade of this city for 40 years, at a recent meeting of the stockholders voted to liquidate. The assets are said to be \$135,000 and the liabilities \$120,000. The late John Wade organized the original company, which was succeeded by John Wade & Sons, Inc., which operated the plant until three years ago, when John Wade & Sons, the present operating company, succeeded to active operation. The real estate, building and plant are still owned by John Wade & Sons, Inc., which is not involved in the liquidation.

Morristown, Tenn.—The Pinnacle Mills has given a mill machinery contract to Sprout, Waldron & Co. for a 1,000-barrel plant. The building is about completed and the installation of the machinery is expected to be completed by December. The new mill will be devoted to hard wheat milling, the 600-barrel plant now being operated by the company doing soft wheat milling. William Stein is the superintendent.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—The Yellowhouse Mills is reported to be in the hands of a receiver.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We have consolidated with the Exchange Commission Co., and the name of the new firm is Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.—P. J. Mullin Grain Co., by P. J. Mullin.

Houston, Tex.—The Port of Houston Rice Mill, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$24,000; incorporators: O. B. Hardy, Ben F. Arnim and Elizabeth Watts; to do a general rice milling business.

Hart, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co., of Tulsa, Tex., has bot the machinery and equipment for its new 50,000-bu. elevator and feed mill at Hart, mention of the erection of which was made in the June 10 Journal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Owing to the resignation of Julius W. Jockusch, first vice-pres. of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, the directors have elected the second vice-pres., W. L. Newsom, to be first vice-pres.; A. V. Nelson, director, to be second vice-pres., and C. A. Waller to be director in Mr. Nelson's place.

Galveston, Tex.—George E. Edwardson has been appointed chief inspector of the grain inspection department of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, effective Sept. 1, succeeding H. A. Wickstrom, who after 20 years of service has retired on account of his health. Mr. Edwardson was formerly assistant federal grain supervisor at Galveston.

Houston, Tex.—The writer, who was formerly vice-pres. and half owner of the Sigmond Rothschild Co., of this city, recently disposed of his interest in that concern and will open a grain and feedingsuffs business on Sept. 1, to be styled as follows: A. F. Miller Co., Inc., 643 First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.—A. F. Miller Co., Inc., A. F. Miller.

Dallas, Tex.—The Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., the new company formed by the merger of six Texas and Oklahoma mills and elevators by the J. Perry Burrus interests (as reported in the June 25 Journal) is adding 750,000 bus. to its storage capacity here, doubling its present capacity. The Dallas elevator is operated under the name of the Perry Burrus Elvtrs., Inc.

Lubbock, Tex.—We have built one elevator at Anton, which is being run by Clark Rush; we have built one elevator at Muleshoe, which is being run by C. T. Wallace, and we have built one elevator at Hereford, which is being run by J. R. Cone. However, the selling of all the grain, which is purchased at each of these elevators, is handled by our office here at Lubbock. The capacity of each of these elevators is 10,000 bus.—S. E. Cone Grain & Seed Co.

Silverton, Tex.—The loss sustained by the Roberts Grain & Seed Co. in its fire of Aug. 18, reported in the last number of the Journal, was over \$10,000. About three carloads of oats, barley and wheat were burned with the elevator. Insurance was carried. Last January the company's elevator burned and was rebuilt in the spring. At last reports the company was undecided as to whether it would rebuild.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—Paul Marsh, formerly with the Globe Grain & Milling Co., at Los Angeles, has taken up the duties of manager of the district agricultural inspector's office here. In addition, he will do farm buro work.

WISCONSIN

Shawano, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. has bot the Shawano Flour & Feed Mills. The former owners of the Shawano plant were local men, among them being Melvin A. Peterson, manager, and A. O. Peterson, pres.

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Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of September has been determined by the finance com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce at 7%.

Brillion, Wis.—Henry Carstens is now conducting the business of the Brillion Mill & Lvrn. Co. here, Louis Carstens having withdrawn from the company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—I noted your news item some time ago advising my connection with J. Bittel & Co., of Chicago. I had contemplated going with this company, but did not go thru with it. I have been with the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. since the middle of July in the capacity of buyer and representative on the floor of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. —J. H. Mallon, Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a meeting of grain men at the Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 26, it was decided to create a com'tee, the function of which is to co-operate with the contact com'tee of the railroads in cases where an emergency arises in connection with transportation conditions in this market. A com'tee of five members was appointed, each member representing some particular line of industry in the Exchange, consisting of the following: A. L. Johnstone, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce; chairman; Chris. Kurth, Jr., representing maltsters; H. M. Stratton, representing elevator operators; E. LaBudde, representing feed and seed trades, and W. A. Hottensen, representing grain commission merchants.

WYOMING

Moorcroft, Wyo.—We are operating elevators at Moorcroft, Arvada, Clearmont, Beebe and Big Corall, Wyo.—Harris Livestock Co., R. L. Coats. [Another report says that the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has about finished a 20,000-bu., iron-clad, up-to-date elevator at Moorcroft for the Harris Livestock Co., and also that the same construction company is building a 10,000-bu., also iron-clad and up-to-date plant for the Harris company at Arvada, both towns in Wyoming.]

Patents Granted

1,725,013. Treating Cottonseed Hulls. Paul Hermann Minck, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany. In a defibrating machine, a drum, an outlet pipe for fibre communicating with the drum, a beater mechanism in said drum, and cooling means associated with said drum.

1,724,808. Mixing Machine. Simon Snyder, Muncy, Pa., assignor to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy. In combination with the mixing chamber and rotatably driven agitator carrying shaft of a feed mixing machine, a discharge nozzle projecting laterally from shaft wholly above the agitator for introductively discharging a liquid downwardly into the chamber at points above the agitator.

1,726,868. Filled Bag Sewing Machine. Samuel Geo. Tate, Washington, D. C., assignor to Union Special Machine Co., Chicago, Ill. A filled bag closing machine comprising a conveyor, a support therefor, a sewing head overhanging the conveyor, a support for the sewing head, and means for simultaneously adjusting sewing head and conveyor toward and from each other.

1,725,240. Feed Mixer. Geo. M. Agee, Des Moines, Ia. The apparatus consists of a closed receptacle having a tangential inlet for feed and a tangential outlet for the completed product, a pipe to deliver an unbroken stream of the liquid content to said receptacle, means for delivering the liquid content under pressure to said pipe, and a rotary shaft having a plurality of radial arms spirally disposed on said shaft within the receptacle to agitate the feed and disperse and commingle with the feed the liquid content delivered by said pipe.

1,726,555. Conveyor. John R. Gammeter,

Akron, O., assignor to B. F. Goodrich Co., New York, N. Y. The conveyor comprises a troughed cradle of endless cables and a drive roll for the cables positioned out of alignment with the supporting rollers but intermediate the terminals of the cradle, the cables being looped about the drive roll so as to pass completely around the same and the drive roll being positioned obliquely with relation to the cradle so as to avoid chafing of the cables.

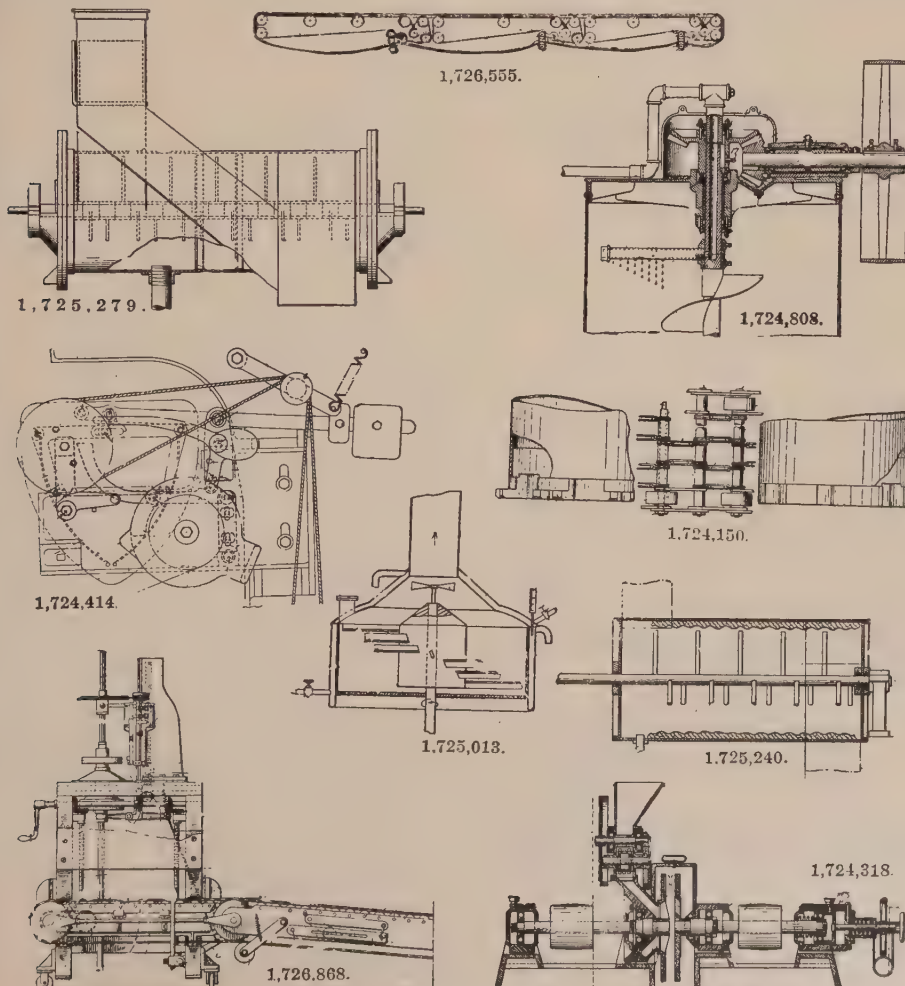
1,725,279. Feed Mixer. Adolph G. Kantmann, Owensboro, Ky., assignor to Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro. The mixer consists of a combination of a closed receptacle having inlets for feed and molasses, respectively, and an outlet, means in the receptacle to agitate the feed and commingle the particles thereof with the molasses while feeding the mixture toward the outlet, and means attached to the receptacle for retarding movement of the mixture toward the outlet and co-operating with the agitating means to create frictional heat to assist in mixing the feed and molasses.

1,724,414. Scale Mechanism for Automatic Feeders. Jas. Reed and Frank Booth, Oldham, Eng., assignors of one-third to Platt Bros. & Co., Oldham. The device comprises a balanced scale pan mechanism, a fulcrumed lever disposed in juxtaposition to the mechanism, and adapted to be acted on by the balanced scale pan mechanism, a shaped scale pan operating lever fulcrumed in position to act on the scale pan mechanism to open the same, an extension arm from the shaped lever, a normally inoperative roller projecting from the arm, means for swinging said arm thereby to carry the roller into operative position, a movable stop adapted to prevent the return of the arm and thereby retain the roller in operative position, and a cam adapted to engage the roller thereby to operate the shaped lever, the organization being such that the scale pan can be opened either under a predetermined load or once for each cycle of operation.

1,725,969. Method of Converting Foodstuffs for Cattle. Herand Robinson, Wellington, O., assignor to the Piercy Co., Wellington. The method of converting vegetable materials into more readily digestible food substances which consists in reacting on the materials in a moist state and in an alkaline medium with approximately 8 per cent of a plurality of diverse digestant enzymotic substance acting selectively on the proteid and starchy materials in the presence of sodium bicarbonate 5 per cent, sodium chloride 32 per cent, lime 36 per cent, malt 15 per cent and anise 4 per cent.

1,724,318. Attrition Mill. August Schuchardt, Winona, Minn. The mill has a base having a head and a tail end, a plurality of pedestals on the head end, a plurality of pedestals on the tail end, said pedestals being integral with the base and of equal height, a bearing supported on each of the pedestals, means on the pedestals for aligning the bearings, means on the bearings for co-operating with the first mentioned means, a milling shaft journaled in the bearings on the head end, a second milling shaft journaled in the bearings on the tail end, milling heads arranged on the ends of the shafts adjacent to each other, a feeder shoe having a feeder canal ending adjacent the milling head, the shoe being supported by one of the pedestals on the head end and adjacent the mill head, and the shoe being adapted to receive and support one of the bearings, and a feeder mechanism on the feeder shoe.

1,724,150. Link Belt Conveyor. Geo. Webb, West Hartford, Conn., assignor to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford. In a link belt conveyor, the combination of an endless series of transverse rows of transversely apertured links arranged with the links of each two adjacent rows in staggered relationship to each other and having their corresponding apertures in alignment with each other, tubes respectively extending thru and approximately fitting the aligned apertures of the several rows of links and serving as pivots therefor, tie rods extending thru the respective tubes, means carried by the respective tie rods adjacent the ends of the tubes for preventing movement of the links transversely beyond the ends of the tubes, belt supporting rollers carried respectively by some of the tie rods at opposite ends thereof and beyond the ends of the tubes, two cylindrical supporting drums for the belt, each drum being provided with roller receiving recesses which permit the said links of the belt to directly engage the peripheries of the drums, and rails for engaging the rollers between the drums to support the belt.



Grain Carriers

TWENTY-FIVE all steel box cars of 50 tons capacity have been ordered by the Birmingham Southern.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S new line between Alturas, Cal., and Klamath Falls, Ore., was opened formally Sept. 1.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—M. E. Humphrey and R. W. Wooten have been appointed to confer with Santa Fe officials concerning the proposed branch from Clinton to Chickasha.

SEVEN hundred steel box cars of 55 tons capacity have been ordered by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Three hundred steel box cars of 50 tons capacity also have been ordered by the road.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Hudson Bay Railway has handled its first shipment of grain from western Canada, consisting of a ton made up in small packages, dispatched to Europe via Fort Churchill, for distribution as an advertisement of the new route.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The \$8,500,000 terminal and pier, held to be one of the best on the Atlantic seaboard, has been turned over to the Western Maryland Railway Co. which has leased the terminal for 30 years at an annual rental of nearly \$500,000. The railroad also enjoys a renewal privilege.

AMES, IA.—Suit for \$300 against the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern and the Milwaukee Railroads has been filed here by the Ames Grain & Coal Co. for loss of grain in transit. The company charges a loss of 6,682 lbs. in a car of grain shipped to Milwaukee.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Recent reductions of \$1.75 in coastwise freight rates on millfeed and grains will be extended for the rest of the year. The rate on millfeed from Portland and Seattle to San Francisco is made \$2.50 a ton as against \$4.25. The hay rate will continue to be \$10 a ton instead of \$12, for the next 30 days because of a general scarcity of tonnage, the Intercoastal Conference has announced.

WICHITA, KAN.—Waiver of an out-of-line charge by the Santa Fe has increased the territory in which grain sold thru Wichita can be marketed. The waiver was effective Aug. 31. Under the new supplement all grain originating on the Pratt line west from Kingman to Pratt, on the Englewood branch, on the line from Loder, Okla., to Amarillo, Tex., including the Buffalo and Spearman branches, and on less important lines in Texas and New Mexico may be forwarded from Wichita with a transit privilege at Salina and intermediate points, reaching 11 more mills. The Missouri Pacific, in a tariff effective Sept. 7 places two milling points in the Wichita territory providing that grain originating on its line to Hutchinson and on the Hardtner branch may go to Larned for milling with an out-of-line charge of one cent. A second Missouri Pacific change waives out-of-line haul charges on grain originating on the lines from Geneseo to Pueblo and from Wichita to Geneseo when shipments are transmitted at Fort Scott and given final delivery points on the M. P. in Missouri.

Low Water Hampers Barge Line.

Grain and other bulk commodities in volume from St. Louis to the south have been excluded from schedules of the Federal Barge Line because low water is causing channel difficulties further south along the river than ever before in the history of the barge line.

J. P. Higgins, operating manager of the lines, said the exclusion order would be effective until the present accumulation has been cleared or until there is improvement in channel conditions.

Normal less-carload merchandise is being handled on the weekly express packets. An unusually low stage of the river is encountered even as far south as 26 miles below Vicksburg.

A federal bureaucratic order has dammed Lake Michigan at Chicago by limiting its feed into the Mississippi to 8,000 cu. ft. per second.

Modification of Galveston Embargo.

Action of the carriers in establishing the permit system for the Galveston embargo forestalled a series of court actions which would have obtained the same result.

The precedent in embargo cases was set Aug. 17 in Fort Worth, Tex., when Judge Lattimore in district court issued an injunction prohibiting a refusal of the carriers to accept grain for shipment to Galveston which was contracted for and for which vessel space had been arranged. The temporary injunction was issued upon the application of the Smith-Ingraham Grain Co. of Fort Worth.

Judge Lattimore stated he would grant writs directing shipment only when companies proved contracts for the grain. As many firms were holding such contracts a series of writs was expected. The permit system announced by the railroads did what the court had pledged itself to do.

The injunction granted the Smith-Ingraham Co. was dissolved August 22 as unnecessary under the new conditions.

Modification of the embargo will not greatly relieve the situation at interior points, in the opinion of Kay Kimbell of the Kimbell Milling Co., who estimates that there are 6,000,000 bus. of wheat at Fort Worth. Such a condition is duplicated in other points he declares. The permit system allows shipments only when grain to fill contracts and belonging to the shipper is not available in Galveston. Most grain firms have wheat in the Galveston yards, Mr. Kimbell believes. He estimated that for the last week in August there were 12,000,000 bus. of wheat in Galveston or enroute there.

Would Cut Southwestern Rates.

Complete revision of the grain rate structure with the various markets fighting for equalizations of rates is envisioned by some in the application of the various lines to cut rates on export grain from southwestern points to the Gulf.

The Katy and Frisco already have obtained permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cut rates from Kansas City 7 cent a hundred which will put them in competition with the Kansas City Southern which recently announced a cut of 7 cents on export grain from Kansas City to Gulf ports.

After offering new schedules the roads then obtained permission from the Commission to make new rates effective only from Kansas City upon one-day notice instead of the customary 30-day notice.

The schedule of the Kansas City Southern was opposed by other lines, three years being consumed in the battle. Until that change was made grain could be shipped from most points in Kansas direct to the Gulf at a lower rate than if routed thru the Kansas City market. The cut of the Southern ended that situation by making the rate from Kansas City equal to the rate of points in the territory.

Schedules slashing the rates at other points will require the regular thirty day notice. All roads in the southwest serving Gulf ports are expected to join in lower schedules after conferences reported to have taken place between executives of various roads failed to halt action by Santa Fe officials.

The Missouri Pacific wants a reduction to an 11.5 cent rate from St. Louis to the Gulf.

The Southern's rate from Kansas City to the Gulf is now 23½ cents for wheat and 22 cents for corn.

The cut in Kansas City rates to the Gulf is expected to be made effective on all roads before the middle of the month as the schedules will be filed as soon as they can be printed.

Following is a table of the proposed rates of the Santa Fe:

Point of origin—	Wheat.	Corn.
Lawrence .....	.33½	.31
Topeka .....	.35½	.33
Wichita, Newton .....	.37	.32½
Abilene, Salina .....	.38	.33½
Hutchinson, Kingman .....	.37½	.33
Winfield, Wellington .....	.36	.32½
Harper, Anthony .....	.36	.32½
Arkansas City .....	.36	.32½
Dodge City .....	.40	.35
Points southwest of Dodge City .....	.40½	.36
Eastern Colorado	Straight seven-cent reduction.	

Propose 105 Miles of Rail in Montana.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific are contesting before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rights to tap a potentially rich agricultural section in central Montana.

In docket No. 7743 the Great Northern asks permission to build a line from Richey to Jordan, Mont., a distance of 105 miles and the proposal has brought an announcement from the Northern Pacific that such a line would violate the building program of that road.

The Great Northern plan follows the general scheme of James J. Hill for a secondary crossing of Montana in what the Empire Builder called the New Rockford-Lewiston cutoff. Following the Hill plan trackage has been built from Watford City, N. D., to Richey. This branch connects with the main line at Snowden, Mont. If the line to Jordan is built nearly half of the secondary crossing will have been completed.

The Northern Pacific objects on the ground that its new line would run west from Brockway which was connected with the Northern Pacific in 1928 by a line from near Glendive thru Circle to Brockway. The Northern Pacific cites its announced plans to build a 24 mile branch from the Glendive-Brockway line at a point near Woodrow northerly into Bloomfield territory.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

82 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I. C. C. Activities.

In I. & S. No. 3301, proportioned rates on grain products from Illinois junctions to points in central territory, protestant asks that Commission deny petition of respondents for further hearing or for leave to take depositions.

In No. 21614, division 3, Farmers' Grain & Trading Co. vs. Soo Line. Rates on rye from elevator in Westly township, North Dakota to Superior and Itasca, Wis., and Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., upheld as reasonable. Complaint dismissed.

Modification of rate schedules to permit regulated water and regulated water-rail carriers to compete with all-ocean carriers in trans-continental business by use of water to Gulf ports are seen in the recommendations of the examiner in the cases.

In finance docket No. 5557 the examiner recommends that the Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co. be permitted to abandon its line from Emery Junction or National City to Rose City, both in Michigan, a distance of 31.22 miles. The line is in Iosco and Ogema Counties.

In No. 22578 the Chambers Seed Co., Louisville, Ky., attacks rates on soy beans from points of origin in Delaware and Pennsylvania taking Philadelphia rates and points in Virginia taking Norfolk rates to Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. The petition asks reasonable rates and reparations.

In No. 22546, Globe Grain & Milling Co. charges unreasonable rates on corn originating at Bancroft, Neb., stored at Omaha, Neb., re-shipped to Fort Morgan, Col., and thence to Los Angeles, Cal., and there transited and shipped to California points. The Santa Fe is named defendant. Reparations asked.

In Finance docket No. 7773 Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Railway Co. asks permission to abandon its line from Gilman to Walrath, Wis., a distance of 20 miles. The Wisconsin Central and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie ask authority to cancel the lease and to discontinue operation of the S. M. & P. R.

Construction of a line 43 miles long in Upton, Crockett and Pecos counties in Texas by the Yates and West Texas Railway Co., a new company, has been recommended by the examiner. The line would extend from a point on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway at Rankin southerly by way of Iraan to Sheffield.

Reparations on 57 carloads of flour and other grain products manufactured from grain transited at Winona, Minn., and the products shipped to the east are asked by the Bay States Milling Co. in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The shipments were made from Jan. 1, 1922, to May 28, 1924, and the company asks interests as well as reparations.

Linseed oil rates from North Milwaukee, Wis., to points in the southeast are under attack in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the William O. Goodrich Co. of North Milwaukee, Wis. Reparation of \$2,928.56 with interest is asked on shipments of linseed oil, to be used in the manufacture of oil cake, to Atlanta, Ga., Bessemer, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn.

In No. 22565 Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., attacks rates on flaxseed from points of origin north and northwest of Harlem and Billings, Mont., and also asks proportional rates on flax and oil cake and meal. The flax rate is 2c per cwt. over the wheat rate and no processing privileges or rates are granted. The petition asks a rate at least equal to wheat. Reparations also are asked.

In No. 20999, Wichita Flour Mills Co. vs. Sante Fe, et al., division 3, complaint against rates on wheat from points in Texas and Oklahoma to Wichita, Kan., there milled into flour and shipped to Houston and Galveston, Tex., was dismissed because rate is not unreasonable except as to shipments from Booker, Huntoon, Fainsworth and Spearman, Tex. which shipments were overcharged half a cent.

In I. & S. No. 3130, consolidated southwestern cases, Chamber of Commerce of Hutchinson, Kan., asks revision of rates where rates on classes and commodities between Hutchinson and points east of the Indiana-Illinois line and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers exceed rates from Oklahoma points to points of the same distance in Kansas. Revision of rates where Hutchinson is intermediate also is asked.

Protest Increased Freight Rate on Flaxseed.

Charging that inequalities of the freight rate structure are a menace to the flaxseed crushing industry of the Twin Cities, the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n has filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The protest declares that unless revisions are made the industry will be moved from the Twin Cities with a resulting higher prices for feeders of the flaxseed products.

The petition points out that Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana produce almost the entire domestic crop and that these states have developed a rotation system which can insure the continuance of such production. The three principal districts of the crushing industry are Minneapolis, the Great Lakes cities and the New York harbor, with Minneapolis the leading primary market for the domestic crop.

The protest recites that recent years have seen an increasing volume of flaxseed to Duluth for transshipment by water to eastern lake ports in manufacturing areas where the oil is consumed, these points being Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo. The New York harbor district crushers use principally imported seed. Imports about equal the domestic seed used.

The petition asks such changes as are necessary to remove existing inequalities in the rate adjustment and to permit the greatest degree of competition in the marketing of flaxseed and its products. It then continues:

"We especially urge consideration of a competitive adjustment such as has been maintained by the carriers in the past that will permit the continuance of the crushing of the flaxseed in Minneapolis and of the marketing of linseed oil in the eastern consuming territory in competition with crushers at lake ports having the benefit of low water transportation costs which permit the movement of flaxseed from Duluth in competition with rates via the all-rail routes on flaxseed or products."

The protest also points out the development of the dairy industry in the Northwest makes it essential that the manufacturing process be continued in the Northwest to provide feed at reasonable prices.

The adoption, as suggested during hearings, of a uniform scale of rates would bring increases on rates from Minneapolis to Chicago and eastern points and thus injure the Minneapolis crusher. A similar increase of the rates on oil with no change in the rates on flaxseed also would injure the Twin Cities industry. It is urged that the rates on linseed cake and meal must continue to be upon a basis similar to those of feeds made from grain.

The rates have been under investigation in Docket No. 17,000, Part 7.

Plans for the world conference of wheat marketing agencies were discussed at a meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., by representatives of Canadian and American pools. The conference is called for May 5, 1930, at Kansas City, Mo. All talk; no action.

Insurance Notes.

ONE thing we are thankful for, most of the shingle roof elevators have already burned.—*Our Paper.*

WINDOW SCREENS should be provided for all cupola windows to keep out birds and sparks and to prevent broken panes.

OCTOBER 6 to 12 has been proclaimed fire prevention week in Illinois by Governor Emerson. The governor's proclamation points out the loss of 100 lives and \$20,000,000 in property each year as the toll Illinois pays for fires. He urges officials and citizens in general to arouse interest in the abolishing of fire hazards as a means of lessening fire losses.

APPROACH of the heating season will cause every careful elevator operator to examine the office chimney and do all possible to prevent a heavy loss and suspension of his business by a fire caused by a defective flue. Particularly when the office is attached to the main building is such a chimney inspection needed. Attachment to the main building increases the hazard of the chimney not only by its contact but because the vibration of the building causes defects in chimneys. Outside chimneys are safest because they can be examined easily and when the office is attached to the main building should be built from the ground which makes them least subject to vibration. In addition to the safety factor a chimney will last longer when built from the ground. Even if the office is separated from the main building an office fire generally means loss of valuable records, apparatus, books and always brings great inconvenience.

Saved by Vigilance.

Vigilance has saved many busy elevators from destruction as is shown by recent reports from our field men:

KANSAS ELEVATOR—10:00 A. M. workman saw blaze in the power house, near shaft pulley close to roof. A handy water barrel together with a chemical extinguisher from the elevator helped extinguish the fire. Damage small.

OKLAHOMA ELEVATOR—Elevator was struck by lightning Aug. 8th. Cupola damaged. (Elevator will now be equipped with lightning protection.)

SOUTH DAKOTA ELEVATOR—1:00 A. M. the town's night watchman discovered fire in the chaff next to the dust house. Fire alarm immediately turned in and fire department extinguished it with little damage to the property. A small door close to the bottom of dust house had been broken down, allowing chaff and dust to accumulate on the ground. Probable cause—locomotive spark. DOOR REPAIRED AND NOW SECURELY LOCKED.

IOWA ELEVATOR—At 9:00 P. M. manager returned to plant and discovered fire in the old power house attached. Power house had not been locked. It contained an old unused engine. A pair of old overalls, that no one knows about, seem to have been where the fire started, and communicated to grain doors that had been used as protection to the old engine. Fire put out with hand extinguisher. DOOR TO THE OLD POWER HOUSE NOW KEPT SECURELY LOCKED.

These elevators were well filled with grain and the total loss, had they burned, would probably have figured at least \$60,000; and in addition there would have been the loss of business.

Each one of these fires teaches a lesson in fire prevention. They all show that when everyone is on their toes, and doing their best, that many elevator fires can be extinguished.—Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Field Seeds

MEDFORD, ORE.—Monarch Seed & Feed Co. has just installed new seed cleaning equipment.

FLORA, ILL.—A. J. Poorman & Co. have opened a buying establishment here for the red top seed crop.

JACKSON, MICH.—The Isbell Seed Co. is installing a Sidney sheller and other equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Berry Seed & Feed Co. has been incorporated by G. L. Berry, J. E. Mytinger and C. L. Murph for \$20,000.

MUCH of the present crop of Kansas wheat is not fit for seed. Germination tests of some samples show only 15 to 29 per cent of it sprouting.

LAMAR, COL.—Frank W. Saylor has sold the Saylor Seed Co. to Jack Frost, Inc., Pueblo, Col. P. A. Cessna is pres. of the Pueblo company.

OTTAWA, ONT.—A registered seed plant including a large elevator will be erected in Winnipeg next year, says W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture.

BALTIMORE, MD.—E. Miller Richardson & Co. has been organized by Mr. Richardson, formerly with the Bolgiano Seed Co., to do a general seed business.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Albert C. Wilson again holds the post as chief seed analyst for the Dept. of Agriculture at this place. He will be in charge of seed testing work in Illinois.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Sibley's New Golden No. 81 was found to be the most productive variety for Oklahoma soil in a series of tests made by the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College. The yield was 31.35 bus. per acre. Purkoff variety was second with a yield of 26.5 bus. per acre.

WISCONSIN'S Grain Show will be held November 13-15 at Beaver Dam. In addition to exhibits, demonstrations and conferences on crop improvement and other subjects will be held.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—L. C. Billerbeck, 66, Milwaukee seeds salesman, died of a heart attack August 1 as he was starting for Mukwonago, Wis. He was well known in the industry. A wife, son and three daughters survive.

WOOSTER, O.—Inbreeding and selecting corn for several generations and then crossing the resulting pure inbred strain results in super corn, G. H. Stringfield, of the Ohio Experiment Station has announced. This manner of breeding results in higher yields than any other.

MT. VERNON, IND.—The J. J. Moll feed and seed store here has installed a machine which will take the buckhorn out of clover seed. The machine is electrically operated. Moll has urged farmers in this section to bring in their clover seed to have it cleaned.—W. B. C.

GRAIN buyers, farmers and county agents have united in Nebraska in an effort to reduce smut losses in winter wheat. P. H. Stewart of the college of agriculture expresses hope that excessive losses of recent years will be curbed. Grain dealers have received circulars dealing with the problem for use in contact work with farmers.

DES MOINES, IA.—H. R. Richards of Swan, with yellow corn, won the grand sweepstakes for the best ten ears at the State Fair. J. E. Proudfoot of Altoona was runner up, also showing yellow corn. The best single ear also went to yellow corn, H. A. Dippold of Altoona being the exhibitor. White corn sweepstakes went to W. W. Ettleman of Percival with Carl Holden of Williamsburg second.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Seeds coming into California must be marked with the name and address of shipper and consignee, a statement of the contents of each package, the name of the county, state or territory where grown and are subject to inspection as a condition of entry under new quarantine regulations issued. Cotton seed is prohibited from all states. All seeds, nursery stock, etc., must be free from injurious insect pests and plant disease.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Ridit and Albit varieties of wheat have proven their worth as smut resistors, reports Dr. E. F. Gaines of Washington State College and Dr. H. H. Flor of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Altho conditions for smut production have been more favorable than for years less smut has been noticed in wheat coming into elevators than for 10 years. The varieties, developed at Washington State College were used widely in Eastern Washington this year.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Cherokee county with a yield of 20,473 bus. led the state in soy bean production in 1928, says the report on Kansas statistics issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as the report of the board for the quarter ending December 1928. Labette county with 8,207 bus. was second in soy bean yield, Bourbon county was third with 7,098 bus. and Neosho was fourth with 4,772. Leading counties in milo production in 1928 and the yields were: Stevens 799,729 bus., Finney 552,464 bus. and Morton 488,034. Leaders in kafir were Lyon 788,160 bus., Greenwood 726,386 bus. and Butler 661,440 bus. Leaders in feterita were Rooks 44,091 bus., McPherson 37,290 bus., Rush 35,464 bus. and Ellis 32,679 bus.

AMES, IA.—Iobred and Ioturk, two new varieties of winter wheat developed at the Iowa Experiment Station have been made available to farmers for the first time this year. The Iobred wheat is extremely winter hardy and in five years of testing has exceeded the home variety by 1.78 bus. per acre. Ioturk has only been tested one year but it exceeded the home variety yield by an average of 4.9 bus. per acre. Each farmer may obtain enough to seed an acre for \$2.35 exclusive of transportation.

MADISON, WIS.—Warnings against fake seeds have been issued by state university agronomists who have received reports of sales of a "new grass seed" at a \$1 a lb. The seed sometimes is called "Herbae Mira" or "Herbae Prati" and takes with it many oral promises of excellence for pasture and lawn. Examination shows the product frequently is almost pure meadow fescue which is popular neither for pasture or lawn. Small percentages of rye grass and redtop have been found in some samples.

SEED IMPROVEMENT work to cost over \$16,000,000 has been undertaken by the Roumanian government to stem the rising tide of economic losses caused by careless selection and care of seed by the peasants. The huge sum will be expended in developing seed and furnishing seed-cleaning machinery to farmers at 75 per cent of costs and with a 2-year credit privilege without interest. Three million dollars will be spent on seed-cleaning machines and all payments by peasants will be applied on new purchases.

Seed Swindlers Active in Wisconsin.

Reputable seed houses are co-operating with state officials in Wisconsin in a drive against seed swindlers from out of the state. G. C. Morris, analyst in charge of the state seed laboratories is gathering evidence with the aid of reputable dealers which he hopes will lead to conviction of a number of out of state dealers. Federal aid thru laws against using the mails to defraud may be enlisted if evidence warrants.

A number of "new variety" swindles have been uncovered in recent years and officials and reputable seed houses are checking up on such sales. Two seed firms have been warned by the Federal Trade Commission and have toned down some of their advertising.

Mr. Morris has uncovered several instances where persons buying screenings from reputable houses have sold the screenings as seed.

The official cites one sample of clover seed in which was found Canada thistle, quack grass, wild and Indian mustard, field dodder, buckhorn and large quantities of chaff. By volume the shipment was only about half clover seed.

Seed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets in August, as compared with August, 1928, in bushels where not otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	91,000	107,000	1,000	.....
Duluth	119,785	137,096	300,613	248,597
Port William	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	18,369	65,407	85,034	753,071
Milwaukee	44,300	2,020	.....	2,860
Minneapolis	1,249,230	651,760	308,690	191,270
Montreal	178,000	163,695	.....	.....
Sioux City	10,000	12,000	.....	.....
Superior	185,509	46,005	35,000	58,691
CLOVER				
Chicago, (lbs.)	58,000	168,000	127,000	146,000
Kans. City (lbs.)	.....	105,805	120,805	61,118
TIMOTHY				
Chicago (lbs.)	3,519,000	1,652,000	1,290,000	793,000
Milwaukee (lbs.)	30,000	120,000	41,725	1,360
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	5,260	4,200	.....	.....
New Orleans (cars)	2	12	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Kansas City	2,300	9,200	.....	2,300
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE				
Galveston	.....	.....	108,577	.....
Houston	.....	.....	101,000	.....
Hutchinson (cars)	34	7	.....	.....
Kansas City	195,800	86,900	260,000	291,000
St. Joseph	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	96,000	48,000	79,200	31,200
Wichita	2,600	.....	1,300	.....

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Select Seed Corn from Standing Stalk.

The ideal time and place for selection of seed corn is from the standing stalks sometime after the grain has become well dented. Where farm practices do not permit this, selection from the shock before severe freezes is good practice.

Field selection at the earlier period of harvest has the advantages of insuring against injury from late fall freezes and of permitting observation of the stalk as well as the ear. Studies at the Ohio Experiment Station show that plant selection over a period of years may have considerable influence on the characteristics of the plants.

Pure Seeds for the Northwest.

Seed dealers expecting to obtain grain seeds from the Northwest should locate their supplies at once as many growers of pure seed are in a mood to sell and may put their products on the general market, advises H. R. Sumner, executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. Mr. Sumner has just completed a survey of seed fields in North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The supply of pure seed is greater this year than last but it is still inadequate for the needs of the Northwest, Mr. Sumner declares. He reports surprise at the number of men he found on his inspection trip of four weeks who believe that supplies of pure seed must come from Canada.

"We have seed fields and seed growers in the Northwest with a quality product that makes it unnecessary to look exclusively to Canada," says Mr. Sumner.

Iowa Seedsmen Gather at Ames.

Crop work of the Iowa Experiment Station was inspected by members of the Iowa Seed Dealers' Ass'n and other seedsmen of the state at a field day August 22.

The program started with a seedsmen's dinner on the evening of August 21. H. D. Hughes, in charge of farm crops work at the station, welcomed the visitors and discussed problems of mutual interest to seedsmen, station workers and farmers. He told how the station has been urging farmers to buy only alfalfa seed of verified origin when purchasing the common varieties and only certified seed when buying hardy variegated varieties.

Oats varieties developed at the station and in use in half of the 6,000,000 Iowa acres planted to that crop are adding more than 12,000,000 bus. each year to the crop, Mr. Hughes declared. High yielding strains of corn and wheat are being grown as a result of the work of the station and seedsmen who have been co-operating in the better seed and variety work.

Henry Kling of Cedar Rapids, discussed problems of the seed dealer. J. L. Robinson told of the corn yield tests that have been conducted for nine years thru efforts of the Corn Growers' Ass'n.

A. M. Eldredge of Shenandoah, Ia., and pres. of the seed ass'n told of the work and benefits of the ass'n which is one of the oldest seed ass'ns. The group has been striving for better conditions and higher standards in the seed trade for more than 20 years.

On the morning of August 22 the seedsmen inspected 4,000 plantings of alfalfa where the superior value of such varieties as Grimm was shown. The Cossack, Canadian Variegated and Hardigan also have shown good winter resistance. Of the domestic regional strains seed from Dakota and Montana have shown the best results with Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho and Utah ranking in the order named.

Experiments in soy beans, hail damage and clover and grasses alone and in mixture attracted the interest of the seedsmen.

Short strawed, early varieties of oats have proven the best nurse crops for clover and alfalfa. Barley has been recognized as a good

nurse crop but has not given better results over a period of years than Iowa 105, Iowa 103 and Kherson oats.

In the afternoon the seedsmen visited the forage crop field conducted by the United States Dept. of Agriculture in co-operation with the experiment station.

Salt Aids Growth of Grains, Helps Soil, But Kills Weeds.

In certain localities many crops seem to respond favorably to fairly large applications of salt. Flax and wheat are the leaders, followed by some of the vegetables.

The addition of salt to the soil up to several hundred pounds to the acre, states the Carey Salt Co., in a recently issued bulletin, is a definite stimulus in making the planted seed thrive.

On one wheat farm in eastern Iowa, where the soil seemed to have "run out," a half-bushel of salt per acre was sprinkled over the ground three days after sowing. This was done only on a part of the acreage sown. Soon after the wheat came up the superior strength of the salted acreage was obvious. Rust and cinch bugs took the acreage on which no salt had been sown, but not the salted area. Salt strewn generously around an elevator will kill weeds.

Ergot a Fungus Disease.

Ergot, which brings dockage losses and sometimes causes illness when in grain used in making products for human food, is a fungus disease that lives in the soil and attacks grain that is grown from pure seed as well as the crop of diseased seed.

The fact that it is a fungus disease like corn smut and is therefore influenced by weather accounts for epidemics in some years where in other years the growth of the disease is not so large a factor in the crop.

Rye and both bread and durum wheat are susceptible but durum wheat is less resistant than the bread varieties.

Ergot propagates by means of seeds or spores. The ergot seen in threshed grains is a mass of ergot seeds. The ergot bodies that fall on the ground will sprout and grow under favorable weather conditions during the next season. The seeds formed are carried by flies, ants and other insects and the wind to the open blossom of the rye or durum plant which then becomes infected. This infection causes the ergot bodies seen in the threshed grain to develop instead of the normal grain.

Treating of seed to prevent ergot as is done with wheat to prevent smut is useless since the infection is held by the soil until flowering time. Wheat smut is inside the wheat plant and gets inside by infecting the seed when the wheat grain is sprouting.

Seed containing ergot should not be planted, however, as there is danger of reinfection and it also is no assurance against ergot to plant ergot-free seed in ergot infested soil. The ergot infected seed can be cleaned, however, by immersing it in a 20 per cent salt solution and skimming off the ergot bodies as they float to the top. The seed should then be washed to remove the salt.

Clean seed on clean ground is the only way to be rid of the pest and the dockage losses which accompany it.

Ergot retains its vitality for only 18 months and this points the way to its defeat. A system of crop rotation by which corn or sweet clover or some other crop that will not become infected should follow an ergot infested crop. After this, old seed which at one time contained the disease can be planted when the 18-month period has passed.

The crop rotation policy is beneficial in the control of other plant diseases as well as the sensible policy for maintaining soil fertility.

Ergot infection comes with a one-crop system of farming and carelessness with seeds so the dockage loss should be borne by the farmer

who permits the ergot to flourish. In some seasons in the northwest 50 per cent of the rye shipped to terminals has been docked because of ergot.

Seed Corn Treatment Pays.

No seed corn of which there is enough for farm use is entirely free from diseases and there are at least five serious corn diseases, says Dr. Benjamin Koehler, crop pathologist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Unless checked in some way the diseases lower the yield by reducing the stand or weakening some of the plants.

Use of the various dust treatments on the market on 200 samples of corn from all sections of the state paid a return of 1000 per cent, including all costs, even to the cost of husking the extra yield.

The chemical dust treatments are usually applied at the rate of two ounces to the bushel of shelled seed. Mixing with a shovel is not thoro enough. A home-made or manufactured chemical mixing machine must be used.

In the general testing of the 200 samples referred to the better treatments added 3 bushels to the acre in yield. The testing of the treatments has been underway for ten years.

Blackhull Wheat Not Desirable.

The good and bad qualities of Blackhull wheat are such as to bring that variety into controversy in Kansas and the outcome is one of great importance to the grain and milling trade. S. C. Salmon, C. O. Swanson and H. H. Laude have made extensive investigations at the Kansas Experiment Station.

A summary of the results of the tests follows:

Blackhull has a stiffer straw and lodges less than other hard red winter wheats. It also heads and ripens a little earlier, which enables it to escape to some extent the effects of hot winds and drought. As an average of numerous experimental tests it has produced larger yields than Turkey and Kanred, except in northwestern Kansas, where it has winterkilled. Thus as an average of 403 experimental trials with farmers it has averaged 2.7 bus. per acre more than Turkey and 1.3 more than Kanred.

Blackhull wheat is materially less able to survive low temperatures than are the commonly grown strains of Turkey wheat. Altho Blackhull ordinarily tests from two to three pounds per bushel more than Turkey and Kanred, it has a thicker bran and hence produces little if any more flour. The higher test weight is, therefore, of little advantage to the miller and probably in the long run will prove of little or no benefit to the farmer.

Blackhull contains as much protein or gluten as the Turkey types of wheat, but the protein is not so strong. The flour has some of the characteristics of a soft wheat flour and therefore is not so well suited to commercial bakeries using hard wheat flour. The splendid reputation of Kansas wheat has been established upon the excellent quality of its hard wheat flour, and it would be extremely unfortunate for all citizens of the state if this reputation should be lost by widespread use of a variety unsuited to the trade requirements of a large part of the milling industry.

Blackhull will perhaps prove to be the most satisfactory variety for limited areas in south central Kansas where a stiff straw and earliness are more important than ability to survive low temperatures. This area will in part depend upon the premiums paid for strong protein wheat, and this in turn will depend upon the scarcity of the latter. When there is an abundance of strong protein wheat this premium will be small; when there is a scarcity, it will be large.

No satisfactory method of distinguishing the threshed grain of Blackhull from other hard red winter wheat is known.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

GRAIN "IN TRANSIT."—Grain held for storage in grain elevator, in hope of higher price, is not in transit, as respects interstate commerce whether elevator companies are public warehousemen or own the grain stored.—*Carey v. N. Y. Cent. R. Co. Court of Appeals of New York.* 165 N. Y. Supp. 806.

CROP MORTGAGE.—Where vendor elected to declare forfeiture for vendee's default and sued to foreclose vendee's rights under land contract and for possession of land, he received proceeds from receiver's sale of crops subject to lien of crop mortgage on vendee's half interest in crops to which crop mortgagee was in equity and good conscience entitled, and which mortgagee could therefore recover.—*Yakobian v. Johnson. District Court of Appeal, California.* 279 Pac. 165.

LANDLORD'S LIEN ON CROP.—In absence of agreement giving landlord a lien upon tenant's crop, no such lien exists. In replevin to recover possession of crops under grower's assignment of her three-fourths interest in crops, instruction entitling owner to amount of money advanced in raising crops was error as precluding verdict for plaintiff under evidence that relation between grower and owner was that of landlord and tenant, that no agreement existed for lien, and that owner was an unsecured creditor to the extent of his advances.—*Burton v. Miller. Supreme Court of Colorado.* 279 Pac. 51.

FINDINGS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.—The provision of subsection 2, § 16, of the Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. C. Title 49, chapter 1 [49 USCA §§ 1-27]), providing that in suits for reparation based on findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission such "findings and order of the Commission shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated," cuts off no defense and interposes no obstacle to a full contestation of the issues, and takes no question of fact from either court or jury. At most, it is merely a rule of evidence.—*Kanawha Black Brand Coal Co. v. C. & O. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.* 148 S. E. 855.

COMMISSIONS CONTINGENT ON DESTRUCTION OF PLANT BY FIRE.—Where plaintiff was employed as salesman by defendant under written contract, providing for a drawing account of \$300 a month and specified commissions "on the sale and delivery" of stock, cattle, and poultry feeds, held that, in view of fact that orders obtained by him were on printed blanks reciting that all contracts were contingent on destruction of seller's plant from any cause, plaintiff impliedly agreed, that orders taken by him were effective only on delivery, and that delivery was excusable in event of defendant's inability due to destruction of plant by fire.—*Maidment v.*

Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. Supreme Court of New York. 233 N. Y. Supp. 621.

MEMBER MAY QUIT ASS'N.—When member of co-operative association terminates contract in manner provided by terms thereof, he is entitled to certificate from association that his contract is terminated, which he may place on file, and, if certificate be refused, he will be in position of those who are entitled to performance of duty on part of another, which such other refuses to perform.—*Watertown Milk Producers Co-op. Ass'n v. Van Camp Packing Co. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.* 222 N. W. 378.

DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER GOODS SOLD.—Generally, the measure of damages where a vendor fails to deliver goods sold is the difference between the contract price and the market value at the time when and place where the goods should have been delivered; but if the time of delivery be postponed by agreement of the parties, express or implied, or by their acquiescence in such postponement to a subsequent date, the latter is to be considered as the time for the comparison of values.—*Fuel Distributors, Inc. v. Payne-Baber Coal Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.* 148 S. E. 854.

Books Received

"BULLETIN ON BLEACHED OATS" points out the advantages to the grain trade and producers of the sulphur treatment of oats that have been weather stained. The treatise compared the bleaching process with the drying of corn and the treatment of other animal and even human food. The bleaching removes the stain and causes some improvement of the weather discoloration. In addition it kills mold and any other impurities that might attach to the surface of the grain as a result of lying in a damp condition. Weevil damage is almost unknown in bleached oats. The treatise stresses that only oats sound beneath the hull or outer covering can be bleached and points out the studied plan and care devoted to the grading and policing of grain shipments. Sulphur dioxide is a constituent in bleached oats and is not in the amounts present detrimental from the point of view as a food factor. A chemist's report on analysis of bleached oats samples is offered in which it is declared that the oats do not contain any poison nor would they be in any way deleterious to animals consuming them. The treatise was compiled by Milton Crowe, sec'y, Grain Shippers Ass'n of Nashville, Tenn.

OATS Production and Care in the North Central States points out that two strains of oats may be identical and yet differ greatly in inherent yielding power. Varieties are usually grouped as to whether the panicle is of the spreading (equilateral) or side (unilateral or horse-mane) type. Varieties of spreading panicles are of much greater importance. Practically all with side panicles are late oats. In the corn belt early varieties predominate. The introduction of the Kherson variety from Russia in 1896 by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Sixty-Day variety from the same country in 1901 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture marked the beginning of an era of oat improvement in the U. S. The treatise deals with the various problems of the oats crop and is by T. R. Stanton and F. A. Coffman of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is published as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1581 and copies may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy.

Canada Needs Better Barley for Export.

A satisfactory overseas market for Canadian barley can not be established until there is an improvement in the quality of grain produced and changes made in the grading system, reports the special com'te of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Paul F. Bredt of the Manitoba Pool Board and member of the Central Selling Agency Board and Professor T. J. Harrison of the Manitoba Agricultural College comprise the com'te and they have completed a study of market conditions in the principal barley importing countries of Europe.

Gradually and very reluctantly, your com'te has come to the conclusion that Canadian barley is the worst mixture and the poorest quality of barley on the market. After traveling from port to port in Great Britain and later visiting the most important barley markets of the continent, seeing samples from all exporting countries of the world, samples not specially prepared for exhibition but representing deliveries of cargoes and part cargoes, we could not help but recognize the fact that unfortunately Canada stands at the foot of the list.

Altho a large amount of barley is imported into Great Britain to meet the demands of the brewers and distillers, approximately half the barley consumed in the United Kingdom is fed on the farms, or employed in malt extracts, in pearl and pot barley, etc. The great bulk of Canadian barley exported by Canada to Great Britain is used for feed and Canadian barley for feeding purposes commands a very low price in British markets.

The lower grades are discriminated against because of the weed seeds and wild oats. According to British feed merchants interviewed a good feed barley should first of all be clean, as nearly all barley is delivered to farmers in the form of barley meal, and black wild oat hulls are too conspicuous in the meal and feeders think there has been an admixture of cheap extraneous matter in the meal. Black seeds are equally objectionable owing to the appearance and peculiar odor they give the meal.

Feeders also object to thick hulls, as they do not grind properly and give the meal a fluffy appearance. Feeders also prefer barley with low moisture content so that water may be added when compounding and prefer a bright and "sunny" barley, which is supposed to indicate a high vitamin content.

Cleanness of the sample is most important. The main objection to Canadian barley is that it contains too many wild oats and weed seeds. Managers of Farmers' Co-operative Trading Societies were emphatic that they could not use Canadian barley because of the dirt that it contained; merchants stated that the restrictions of the fertilizers and feeding stuffs act made it difficult to market Canadian feed barley. Some merchants have had to clean the barley before they could sell it. Farmers will not buy barley meal that contains up to 18 per cent wild oats and pay barley meal prices for it.

In the feeding trade Canada now has to meet the competition of the cleaner barleys from the Danube and California and the cheaper barleys from the Mediterranean. If the trade is to be increased, barley must take the place of the clean corn or maize from the United States and the Argentine—therefore if the trade is to be extended or even maintained, Canada will have to offer cleaner barley. Instead of increasing the percentage of wild oats as was first suggested in the proposed feed grades, it should be reduced. Most of the English merchants thought that 5 to 6 per cent was all the black oats that should be allowed. The Danubian and Mediterranean barleys are sold under the Netherlands contract which permits a rebate if the barley contains over 3 per cent seed and 3 per cent other grains.

Canadian barley was used almost exclusively to supply the malt in grain distilling in England prior to the 1926 crop, but the placing of artificially dried grain into No. 3 C. W. that year resulted in Canada losing this trade to Roumania. The establishment of the new grade No. 3 extra Canada Western, with satisfactory assurances of the germinating quality of this barley in this grade, would probably restore this market to Canada.

The first wheat sown in the United States was by Gosnold in 1602 on the Elizabeth Island, off the southern coast of Massachusetts. It was first cultivated in Virginia in 1611. Wheat must have been introduced into Canada at least by the close of the eighteenth century, for in 1827 Canada raised over 20,000,000 bus. The first wheat harvested in the Red River Valley was in 1820. Wheat raising was a regular branch of farming in the Argentine in 1882.—*Grain Life.*

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Meeting of New York Ass'n.

Warned by A. S. MacDonald, pres. of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n. that the present is "the time in which organization among handlers and distributors of grain, feed and hay is more important than ever before," the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n met at Syracuse for the discussion of trade affairs.

It was the twenty-fourth annual convention of the group and was held August 15 and 16, at the Onondaga Hotel. The sessions were called to order by Pres. Harold L. Cross. After such preliminaries as the invocation, address of welcome and the response, Harry S. Lockwood delivered the memorial address. Six members had been stricken by death since the last meeting. They were: B. A. Dean, Auburn; D. S. Wright, Weedsport; James H. Rice, Whalesburg; J. B. Bradley, Interlaken; Harry G. Gere, New York City and N. M. McEachron, Wilmington, N. C.

Trade ass'ns and trade ass'n work was the topic of Philip G. Gott, assistant manager of the Trade Ass'n Dept. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He declared that failures of trade ass'ns could be blamed upon a failure of the membership to realize that a trade ass'n is a business with unique problems of economic and human relationships which demand a special technique in organization and management and the expectation among members that the organization will solve their sales problems, lessen competition, give all technical information needed and keep the public properly informed concerning the trade.

R. L. GILLETT of Albany gave an extensive report on the hay situation and talked briefly upon federal crop reports.

WARREN H. DEAN of Auburn, chairman of the committee on statistics, called the horse a dying industry but pointed out the increasing demands for hay from the cattle and dairy industries.

Mr. MacDonald after expressing personal pleasure at being present and delivering the best wishes of the national ass'n outlined the major problems of the trade, in part, as follows:

If I have any message for you this morning I think it must be that this is the time in which organization among handlers and distributors of grain, feed and hay is more important than ever before. The farmer realizes that he has been a political football for the past ten years and organization under the agricultural marketing act is now going ahead with a very, very broad power at the discretion of the Federal Farm Board. There is to be a \$50,000,000 corporation to distribute the crops of the farm which are bought by co-operatives. This plan seems to be the solution which is to be offered the farmer.

We who are handlers and distributors need to co-operate more and more. The present distribution has been built up from years and years of experience and I fail to see how it can be much improved upon. We have been successful in securing in the farm act a recognition against duplication of some facilities.

The National Ass'n serves as a clearing house for all problems, national and local. We are the police force of the trades, the watch dog to keep you all fully informed as to what is going on. Our interest in your state ass'n is just as real as can be. We want you to make our problems yours. It doesn't make much difference in what branch you are located or what part of the state you are located in; our interests are the same. If we are willing to help you and you help us it cannot only be done by getting your membership back again as it was.

W. L. MITCHELL, New Haven, Conn., asked New York hay men to assist in the drive to increase alfalfa and clover production. He declared that the demand for alfalfa is increasing faster than production and that dairymen in the large eastern milk consuming areas are in need of the assistance of New York State. He urged the ass'n to take the lead and do all possible in helping the farmers of the state increase production. Mr. Mitchell declared that not only is the production falling behind the increasing demand but that the quality of alfalfa has deteriorated. Such deterioration, he said, probably was due to seeding timothy

with alfalfa and the failure of farmers to give "the real attention that the largest money crop in the United States—hay—demands." He pointed out an increased acreage of alfalfa would improve farms as well as increase farm incomes.

Com'ites were named by Pres. Cross as follows:

Nominations: F. M. Williams, L. A. Bristol and A. G. Baltz.

Auditing: W. H. Dean, Mr. Stowell and A. S. Smith.

Resolutions: J. M. Shelley, S. Deuel and C. L. Hawley.

FRED K. SALE, sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n brought the greetings of his ass'n and praised the program.

DR. WESLEY A. STURGIS and Franklin A. Lewi were the next speakers, the former having "Arbitration" for his topic and the latter recounting his experiences in attempting to obtain an increase of the tariff on buckwheat.

Com'ite reports were heard at the Friday morning session. Resolutions expressing thanks to those directly responsible for the convention were brought in by the resolutions com'ite and adopted.

FRED G. SMITH of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture spoke on inspections and Mr. Pike of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce discussed that organization.

Officers were elected as follows: Pres., Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains; Vice pres., Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia, and directors Harold L. Cross, Fayetteville; Frank L. Lewis, New York and L. F. Hewitt, Locke.

Wheat consumption by flour mills for July was 42,875,797 bus., compared with 39,551,910 bus. for July 1928, the Dept. of Commerce reports. In July 275.6 lbs. of wheat were used for each barrel of flour while in July, 1928 it took 278.7 lbs. of wheat for one barrel of flour.

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Feedstuffs

CALIFORNIA, PA.—J. C. Pepper, 55, active in the feed trade here many years, died August 23.

OMAHA, NEB.—The new feed unit of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will start operating about Oct. 15.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Two hundred and fifty dealers from ten states attended the annual sales conference of the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co. here.

QUINCY, ILL.—The Illinois Stock Medicine Co. has acquired the Knollenberg Milling Co. and will enlarge the feed line and continue the Knollenberg lines.

CLEAR LAKE, WIS.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. will build a feed mill and warehouse here to serve the local and Balsam Lake dairy districts.

HENRIETTA, TEX.—We are preparing to manufacture dry and molasses mixed feeds in a small way in connection with our other business.—Henrietta Oil Mill, A. Power, mgr.

TORONTO, ONT.—Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., has sold more than \$3,000,000 in bonds, the funds to be used in the expansion program at Port Colborne, previously announced in the Journal.

PROFITS of \$18 a head over steers kept on alluvial pasturage alone was received on animals fed on 6 lbs. of brewers' rice and 1 lb. cottonseed meal in addition to being on the pasture. The pasture fed steers brought 9 and 11c and the ration and pasture steers sold for 13c.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., one of the largest producers of linseed oil in the world has organized a subsidiary to own and operate five tank steamers which will run between New York, New Orleans and Oriental ports. Chinawood oil from the orient and coconut oil from Manila will be brought to New Orleans for distribution to mills from that point.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Commission charges in millfeed futures on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be increased from \$15 to \$20 for the purchase or sale of 100 tons if recommendations of the Board of Directors are accepted by the membership. Another proposal of the board would make the charge for handling members' transactions one-half of the regular charge instead of three-quarters as at present.

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Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

EAST WACO, TEX.—Loss of \$25,000 was suffered when the plant, equipment and feed stores of the Central Farm Products Co. burned here Aug. 21.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Percivall Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$50,000 to manufacture and deal in feed, flour and meal. Hugh L. Percivall is pres.

DUNDAS, MINN.—If sufficient power can be obtained by the rebuilding of the dam, one of the oldest mills in Minnesota will be converted into a feed manufacturing plant. The mill, located here, was sold for \$2,540 plus \$1,640 in back taxes. It was partially dismantled and had been idle for many years.

FALSE economy results in failure to supplement pasture with proper feeds, says W. J. Harris, Lexington, Ky., in the *Shorthorn World*. Real economy comes in feeding enough to keep cattle in high flesh in late summer, thus making it possible to take them thru the winter on a minimum of feed, he declares.

EGG laying contests thruout the United States and Canada will be standardized as a result of action taken at the convention of the American Poultry Science Ass'n at Auburn, Ala. Thirty states and three provinces of Canada were represented in the 126 delegates present. C. G. Card of Michigan State College was elected pres.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Mill feed manufacturers and dealers in this section report the demand for feed unusually heavy for this season of the year. Farmers and dairymen are buying heavily of millfeed in spite of the fact that pastures are still in good shape. Poultry and dairy feeds, as well as tankage are in strong demand.—W. B. C.

RANGE caterpillars are menacing the feed supply of some cattle districts in New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle. The pest brings destruction in two ways, first by eating crops and grasses to the roots and second by poisoning the remaining plants by spines which are shed as the pest molts. Natural parasites are expected to be the chief aid in fighting the caterpillars.

COMMERCIAL conversion of wood and cellulose into feedstuffs at Stettin, Germany, appears nearer as negotiations between Dr. Bergius, developer of the process, and the large power company there are reported to be near a conclusion. Part of the feed products to be produced are to be delivered to Hamburg pig feeders and the remainder will be fed in feeding lots to be established at points near the factory.

TULSA, OKLA.—The Johnson Seed & Feed Corp., a new corporation with a capital stock of \$200,000 has been organized and has taken over the business of the Johnson & Son Seed Co. The new company is organized under Delaware laws and the capitalization represents an increase of \$150,000. The company is now manufacturing poultry and dairy feeds and will add other feeds to the extent that present capacity will be doubled.

Feed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of feeds at the various market, in tons, during August, as compared with August, 1928, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	865	1,399	.....	.....
Cincinnati	240	60	.....	.....
Kansas City	6,260	5,060	20,340	18,980
Milwaukee	2,950	5,850	18,360	6,420
New York .....	.....	60	.....	.....
Peoria	32,090	26,570	48,771	36,842
Sioux City (cars) .....	.....	.....	241	260

PEORIA, ILL.—A corn polisher and molasses feed mixer have been installed in the Charles Weinstein Milling Co. plant here.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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NIWOT, COL.—The local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. has started operations.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The A. K. Minn & Co. warehouse was destroyed by fire recently.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Another \$80,000 addition of the Producers' Warehouse & Elevator Co. is to be ready Nov. 1.

MYERSTOWN, PA.—Nicholas R. Yost, 67, connected with the feed and milling trade in this place for many years, died Aug. 28.

CASH BASIS plans should be executed now because harvest funds and other conditions are more favorable at this season than at any other. Feeders will find it easier to pay up and start even.

LAMAR, COL.—Sixty thousand baby chicks were received thru the local post office during the first seven months of the year. From 15,000 to 20,000 were hatched locally. These figures represent a large increase.

MEAD, COL.—With improvements nearly completed the local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. is scheduled to start operations early in September. The plant is expected to operate until late winter.

STILLWATER, OKLA.—H. C. Cox, Guthrie, was elected pres. of the Oklahoma Poultry Improvement Ass'n at the annual meeting here. H. G. Sharp, Cushing, was named vice pres. and R. B. Thompson, Stillwater, sec'y-treas.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—International Sugar Feed Co. has started excavation for a new poultry feed plant to be erected in southeast Minneapolis. The new facilities will give a capacity of 50 cars of feed a day. The plant is to be finished in 60 to 90 days.

COD LIVER oil probably will offer an additional activity for the Hudson Bay Co. which is reported to be making a survey of the Newfoundland trade. Dr. J. C. Drummond, expert of London University, is making a study of the Newfoundland oil and he has praised the Newfoundland product highly.

DES MOINES, IA.—The third annual meeting of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n will be held here Sept. 17-19. H. E. Gordon, field sec'y, has announced. Exhibits of feeds, equipment and supplies will be a part of the educational program. Every flock owner and hatchery man in the state has been invited.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Seventy-seven carloads of mixed feed, mostly dairy ration, were shipped from here to Manitowoc, Wis., and Cleveland, O., by a local sweet feed manufacturer in what is probably the largest single consignment of feed in the history of the trade. The wholesale value of the shipment is estimated at \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—AUG. 27.—Barley was slow, with quite a number of cars on the tables unsold at the close, that would not bring better than the bottom quotation of the various grades. Barley is the cheapest grain and feed on earth, at the present time. We believe that any barley that shippers can hold will meet a better demand and more money in the next few weeks.—Shannon Grain Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The warehouse of the Pok-A-Dot feed mill was destroyed by fire Sept. 5 with a loss of several thousand dollars.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Work on the new plant of the Ralston Purina Co. is nearing completion but no date for opening has been set.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Brooks Milling Co. has installed equipment for the manufacture of old process oil meal with screenings.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Howard F. Roberts has become the sole owner of Roberts Bros. Milling Co., having bot the interest of his father, Frank H., who has been the head of the feed concern for many years and who is now retiring.

DENVER, COL.—The new feed law, now effective, provides for a registration fee of \$2 for each brand and a tax tag or stamp of 10 cents per ton and the usual branding requirements, including minimum of nitrogen free extract. John J. Tobin, inspector in charge, care Colorado Director of Markets, Capitol Building, directs the administration of the law.

LICENSES and registration for cod liver oil sold in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania has been asked by the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Pres. Fred M. McIntyre points out the great differences in the purity and potency of cod liver oil, and demands that each brand be registered and licensed. Until such action is accomplished he urges dealers to buy from reputable firms only.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., subsidiary of Procter & Gamble has acquired two more cottonseed milling plants. The Dixie Cotton Oil Mill at Memphis and the Louisville Cotton Oil Co. plant are the latest. Approximately a million dollars was involved in the transactions, R. R. Dupree, general manager of the Buckeye Company has announced. The company now has 15 plants in the south. The entire output is utilized by the company.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—With only interior work remaining to be finished, the new soy bean and grain elevator of Funk Brothers will be ready for operations Oct. 1. The plant has a capacity of 70,000 bus. and contracts for the first four of a series of storage tanks, which will bring the capacity to 500,000, have been let. The unloading capacity is 4,000 bus. an hour or 12 cars daily. The building is of reinforced concrete and is as nearly fireproof as possible.

FITCHBURG, MASS.—Large scale buying of poultry and dairy feeds will be undertaken by the United Co-operative Farmers, Inc., which has a membership of 1,000 farmers, principally of Finnish origin, in Massachusetts and adjoining states. For the past two years the organization has served as a marketing agency in the Boston market. It is expected to handle 1,000 carloads of feed the first year. The organization's territory produces very little grain.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

CHICK - FEEDS

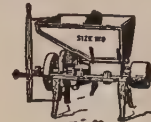
Starting and Growing Mashers

Emery Thierwechter Co.

Oak Harbor, Ohio

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

Clean, White

Louisiana

SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY

Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Domestic Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feed of domestic origin, in short tons, for July, 1929, compared with July, 1928, and the seven months ending with July for the two years are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	July		Seven months ended July	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Hay	328	1,099	7,565	10,520
Cottonseed cake	9,319	1	86,230	81,993
Linseed cake	39,186	23,066	210,996	159,148
Other oil cake	3,886	1,389	17,599	8,276
Cottonseed meal	2,440	71	16,255	24,791
Linseed meal	521	562	7,033	4,796
Other oil meal	102	620	1,814	1,233
Mixed dairy feeds	230	(*)	2,782	(*)
Mixed poultry feeds	522	(*)	1,953	(*)
Other prepared and mixed feeds	797	1,212	9,482	16,118
All other feeds	1,192	3,939	21,652	24,259

*Not reported prior to January, 1929. Included in prepared and mixed feeds prior to that.

Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas

DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK

Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

INCORPORATED

110 N. Franklin St.

CHICAGO

CLYDE, N. Y.—Caleb Brown, pioneer feed dealer of western New York and operator of the Clyde Grain & Feed Co. for many years, died at his home here recently.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—L. F. Childers, Fayette, Mo., former Howard county agent, has been appointed state feed inspector under Missouri's feed law effective last month.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Determination of the market value of millfeed in case of default on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be made by a com'tee of 3 to be appointed by the pres.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Excavation was started Aug. 31 for a two story and basement addition to the warehouse of the Pratt Food Co. The addition, part of the general expansion program, will provide 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space for bagged products.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., has been merged with the Carnation Milk Products Co. of Seattle. The Albers Bros. company is a \$6,000,000 concern and under the consolidation the \$30,000,000 Carnation company acquires the Carnation brand under which the Albers company has been making cereals. The merger was on a basis of two and one-half shares of Carnation common for one share of Albers preferred and two Carnation common for one Albers common.

RIPON, WIS.—An excellent attendance marked the meeting of the Beaver Dam District Feed Dealers Club here Aug. 6 and nearly every member present participated in the discussions. O. C. Turner, Ripon, presided and H. O. Nash, Ripon, gave the address of welcome. LeRoy L. LaBudde, Milwaukee, explained feed merchandising costs, and D. R. Mihills, Fond du Lac, described retail problems. Mr. Mihills invited the group to meet next at his home city and the invitation was accepted.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Mixed Feed Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been barred from selling its product in Tennessee because of a failure to make what state officials term a satisfactory settlement for a carload of feed alleged to have been spoiled when received, says a press announcement. The action probably comes under a provision providing for the withdrawal of registration by the superintendent of foods, fertilizers and dairies for the state Dept. of Agriculture. A test of such authority has never been made in the courts. The car of feed was said to have been condemned when received in the state.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The large plant of the International Livestock Feed Mills under construction here will be operating about Oct. 1. The first unit, 60x180 ft. is of structural steel with corrugated iron walls and roof. The central portion will be 60x80 ft., three stories high and will house the machinery. On each side will be a 60x100 ft. one-story warehouse, one for raw material and the other for the finished product. All floors will be car height. Underneath the mill will be large concrete storage tanks with a capacity of 12 tank loads of molasses. Modern machinery is being installed thruout. A railroad siding will be along each side of the warehouse.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dairymen who fed the proper amounts of other feed as pastures dried up during July bought \$5 bills for less than half their value, reports Carl Stadig, Nicollet county tester, in his report to the Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n on July tests. The production of herds and the total production of all herds in the tests declined but comparisons in Nicollet county, chosen for comparison as a guide, showed clearly that the principal cause of the decline was caused by a lack of sufficient feed. It was found that cows fed grain with pasture returned \$5.04 more than those left to pasture alone while the feed for the fed cows cost only \$2.16 per cow.

AMES, IA.—Purchase of feeds, particularly linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal and bran, during August and September is recommended to feeders by Iowa State College in its publication, "Better Iowa." These feeds have been lowest in August and September during both 1927 and 1928, according to a study made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The average price of linseed oil meal varied from \$46 a ton in August and September to \$52 in December. Bran varied from \$23 in August to \$31 in May. Cottonseed meal varied from \$47 in August, during 1928, to \$68 in May.

Cottonseed Continues Advance in Price.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Cottonseed resumed its steady advance after the holidays, and made new high since January on Wednesday, closing at the top. On Thursday a rather sharp setback was had, the market closing net lower \$1.25 on average, and this setback extended thru Friday, but on Saturday the market was just a little firmer, closing the week 50c lower to \$1.50 higher.

At present prices, cottonseed are at a discount under meal for the first time since option trading was inaugurated on Jan. 15, and this condition is unusual, but is caused by hedging pressure of the actual and anticipated September deliveries. These deliveries, however, will be largely in the Exchange warehouses, and seed being received by Exchange members at the present time show a relatively high oil content and low moisture, permitting storage if necessary, for an indefinite period.

Consignments and deliveries to Merchants Exchange members are increasing steadily encouraged by favorable outturn results under Memphis Merchants Exchange rules, which allow premiums for high oil content seed, in addition to normal discounts for low oil content, high moisture, excess foreign matter and damaged seed. Bid prices for the actual are still at discounts under the futures, but these discounts have narrowed considerably, and will undoubtedly work closer together during the next thirty days. Crushing capacity in the Memphis territory has been reduced considerably, but this condition should not be felt unfavorably if cottonseed are marketed in an orderly manner, and not forced on the market faster than they can be absorbed.

Cottonseed meal advanced steadily thru Wednesday, but mill selling in volume appeared at top prices, showing an advance of \$5 per ton above the recent lows, and this selling made possible the release of some hedges, which the market absorbed readily, but at a decline of around \$1.25 per ton, closing Saturday at about this difference under the highs. On the decline, mill selling has been less insistent and while trade buying is still in limited volume, it is apparent that dealers have made heavy commitments for fall deliveries, which develops considerable buying power on the breaks.

Competing feedstuffs are relatively high, and locally it is felt that meal will at least hold present levels, if the government report comes somewhere around the average of the private estimates. Linseed meal figures \$60.50 for 34% stock, delivered Memphis, which makes present cottonseed meal values look, at least, reasonable, and possibly cheap for 41% product.

**Durham Cane Feed
MOLASSES**
TANK CARS—BARRELS
Douglas Corn Gluten Feed, Gluten Meal,
Sweetened Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Meal
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

No. 61 RED IRON OXIDE 86% Iron IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

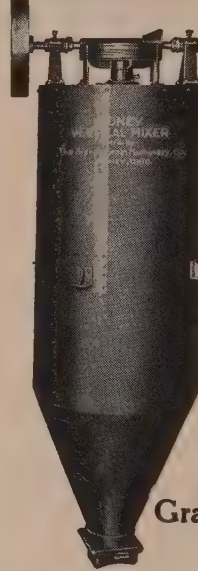
Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

New Improved Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
Power

Anti-Friction
Roller
Bearings

Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
particulars

The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a **Complete** Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write for full particulars.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

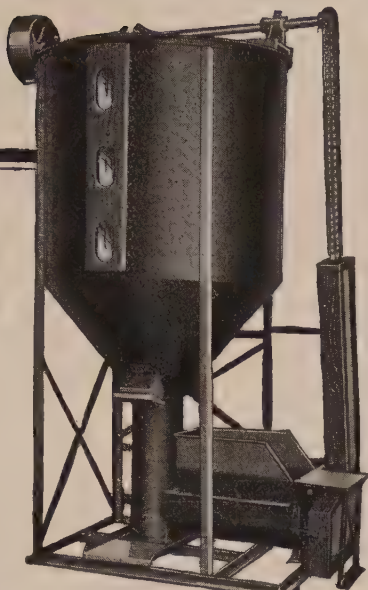
549 West Randolph Street

Chicago, Ill.

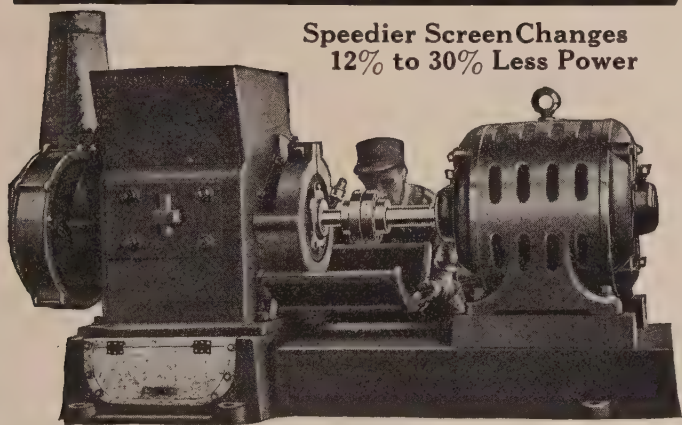
THE MIXER THAT REALLY MIXES

**WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATIVES IN
OUR OPEN TERRITORY**

**Send for Bulletin
No. 18-G**



THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.



Speedier Screen Changes 12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder — The "SPEED KING" —

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

San Francisco
415 5th Street



WILLIAMS
OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD
WILLIAMS
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

Building Up Confidence in all GOOD Feeds

A favorable impression is created by the neutral attitude of Linseed Meal advertising, which appears in a selected group of publications totaling more than 6½ million circulation every month.

If you buy a ready-mixed feed on the contract basis, be sure Larned Meal is included: look on the label.

Home-Mixed*

Ground Corn, Hominy	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
1. mixed Meal	200 lbs.

**If your dealer does, batch mix
ing for you, hand buy this
formula.*

Ready-Mixed

Ground Corn Hominy	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
37% "Daily Feed"	250 lbs.

**Look on the label for Linsred
Meal*

Linseed
MEAL

The Universal
Protein Food

I need Med. Food and Cornmeal
Four Arts Bldg. Milwaukee Wis.

Send five each No. 5600
"Practical Feeding for Dogs"
and 100 each 6 101015

Name _____

Linseed Meal advertising never advocates any special type of feed. It always recommends ready-mixed feeds side by side with formulas for home and batch mixing in every advertisement and on the new Master Feeding Chart of Rations.

In other words, Linseed Meal advertising simply says, "Feed a balanced ration containing Linseed Meal—choose the type best suited to your conditions." It is making the public "feeding-wise"—creating a background of confidence in ready-mixed feeds—paving the way for you to sell the type of feed that goes best in your district.

Linseed Meal advertising is appearing every month in leading farm papers—year after year. Today, the modern trend of feeding is toward rations including "Linseed Meal." They look for it on the label of the mixed feeds you sell—be sure it's there! The Linseed Meal Master Chart of Rations (new edition) has been sent to every dealer on our list. If you have not received your copy, write for it at once.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
Dept. 89, Fine Arts Building
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Linseed

MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

QUALITY MEAL
PROTEIN
VALUE

Alfalfa Leaf Meal in Mixed Feeds.

Production of alfalfa meal during January, 1929, totaled 50,882 tons, 20% more than was produced in January, 1928. Production in the six months, July 1, 1928 to Jan. 1, 1929, was 263,947 tons against 212,503 tons in the same period of 1927. The growth in the use of alfalfa meal is a manifest commendation of its value in feeding livestock and poultry.

Ever since the discovery of the elusive vitamins and their importance in feeding, livestock and poultry producers have concerned themselves with finding reliable sources of supply in products which will retain their vitamin content thru the winter months when green feed is not available, or must be grown at great expense in hot houses.

Here is where alfalfa leaf meal came into its own. Sun-cured alfalfa has demonstrated its ability to retain its high content of vitamins A and D.

Vitamin A is an important factor in the growth of tissue. Its absence from a feeding ration causes inability to rebuild worn tissues satisfactorily. In poultry it causes nutritional rump, colds, pneumonia, etc. Vitamin D is highly important when birds or animals are confined indoors or out of the direct rays of the sun, a condition prevalent in the winter.

Prof. F. B. Morrison of the New York State College of Agriculture and co-author with W. A. Henry of that accepted authority, "Feeds and Feeding," had this to say, before the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants last spring, regarding feeding of dairy cattle:

Experiments and experience prove that value of feeding sun-cured legume hay, that is, alfalfa, to livestock and particularly to dairy cattle, on account of its high vitamin content. I cannot stress too strongly the importance of using the sun-cured product, for if it is cured otherwise its vitamin content will be below that of the sun-cured variety. This sun-cured alfalfa may be ground and included in various feed mixtures.

Vitamin D is of the highest importance and greatest value in stock feeding, especially for dairy purposes and in poultry raising. With plenty of good sun-cured legume hay in winter, and with good pasturing in summer, I see no reason why excellent results cannot be obtained from dairy and other stock. I would recommend the feeding of alfalfa meal and hay, in small quantities, to hogs.

The hen has been frequently analyzed as a factory for egg production, converting certain quantities, qualities and combinations of raw products into edible products. The quality of the products is dependent upon the qualities and combinations of feed she consumes.

The University of California, which is much concerned with the development of poultry production because California poultry ranches are the most important source of supply for discriminating eastern markets, calls attention to the importance of vitamins A and D in poultry feeding. In a discourse on vitamin A it says:

Vitamin A is commonly supplied by fresh greens such as alfalfa, clover, kale, chard, lettuce, sudan grass, green barley, green oats, etc. It may be supplied equally as well by dried greens, in the form of good, green cured alfalfa leaf meal.

There are certain advantages in using dried greens rather than fresh greens as a source of vitamin A for poultry. If cured under the proper conditions, the vitamin content is not much lowered. Greens to be used dried can be produced more cheaply since they are grown under more specialized conditions than when raised by each individual poultryman. Dry greens can be included in the mash and therefore more evenly distributed among the birds.

The proper curing conditions are rapid drying without long exposure to the sun, and this quick curing will yield a product of a deep green color. The color, therefore, can be taken as the best indication of the quality. Bleached out products, that is, those that have lost their green color, have no value as a source of vitamin A.

At present, alfalfa leaf meal is the best kind of dried greens and has been used in many sections with as much success as fresh greens. The meal made from leaves and blossoms only is to be preferred to the ordinary alfalfa meal because the woody stems have but little value. The vitamin A requirements will be met by an addition to the mash of 5 per cent of the meal made from alfalfa leaves and blossoms.

Dr. Lippincott, who heads the poultry de-

partment of the University of California, says that 5% alfalfa leaf meal in a poultry mash is an excellent substitute for fresh greens and is a sufficient amount to allow for any variation in the quality of alfalfa used. This amount will allow approximately one-half pound of alfalfa leaf meal for 100 hens, since 100 hens will consume about 10 pounds of mash per day.

Something of the importance of green feeds for poultry is indicated in accurately recorded experiments wherein alfalfa meal was the only variable factor. Pens in which alfalfa leaf meal was fed showed 30% greater egg production than those which did not receive it, and the eggs were of much better quality.

The important factor in the retention of vitamin content by alfalfa hay is luxurious growth and quick sun-curing to retain the deep green color. Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and California are important producing sections, since these states have warm, semi-arid climates and irrigating facilities which gives the alfalfa quick and tender growth. The farmers have specialized in production of alfalfa hay and are experienced in the proper times for irrigating, cutting, curing and storing to retain the deep green color and the vitamin content. Good alfalfa hay is consistently produced.

Alfalfa meal mills thru these sections take the hay direct from the fields and manufacture it into meal. Alfalfa leaf meal has been recognized as preferable for use by mixed feed manufacturers and feeders because the stems, high in fiber content, have been removed and the feeding value of the product thereby increased.

A good grade of alfalfa leaf meal will analyze approximately as follows:

Protein, not less than	20 %
Fat, not less than	2.5 %
Fibre, not to exceed	18 %
Ash, not to exceed	12 %

The protein and fibre contents of alfalfa leaf meal are the governing factors in price. The higher the protein and the lower the percentage of fibre, the higher will be the price. California poultry ranches supplying the eastern markets have found discriminating eastern buyers prefer white eggs with consistent whites and rich, light yellow yolks. Green feed is the principal source of Xanthophyll, the pigment coloring the yolk. An excess will cause the yolk to be dark. Use of alfalfa leaf meal results in the light yellow yolks which is one of the factors in bringing a premium for quality eggs.

Alfalfa leaf meal has proven its vitamin and protein value and its use is growing by leaps and bounds.

Feed Forwarded Freight Free.

Fodder crops will be shipped into the feed shortage areas of Saskatchewan without any transportation cost being assessed against the feeder or farmer using the shipments.

Canadian railroads, at the request of the Saskatchewan government, have cut the rate schedules in half and the government has agreed to pay the remaining freight charges. Fodder crops will be shipped into the distress areas from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in which a surplus exists.

The hay situation is relieved somewhat by the unusually large carry-over last year and by the harvesting for hay of many oats and barley fields which were too short to cut for grain. Showery weather during the last week in August also helped the situation in some localities.

Every effort is being made to put up hay. Altho the situation is considered grave governmental officials are warning against any stampede tactics in marketing stock. Some farmers sought the early sale of stock, believing more money would be had by selling feed in the winter than in feeding it. The result was a glutted market in Winnipeg, stock heifers being hard to move at prices from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL

All Grades and Grinds
Duplex Fine Grind and Leaf Meal for Poultry
Mashes

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company
Lamar, Colorado

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

SHIPPERS OF

RED DURUM

Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocunut oil meal,	Molasses,
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal,
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Contracting Soy Beans.

A new contract is offered country grain elevator operators having soy bean growers in their territory, by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., having eight crushing plants between New York and Portland, Me. Hitherto the company has been importing quantities of soy bean oil from the Orient, and since it believes the potential market for soy bean products to be practically unlimited, it has an outlet at the present time for the products of 20,000,000 bus., it is now prepared to contract with dealers and thru them with growers for an assured large supply.

Contracts offered by other interests named interior points of delivery and did not recognize the dealer, the manufacturer buying direct from grower. The Archer-Daniels-Midland contract makes Chicago, the great central market, the delivery point for the dealer, and the dealer's elevator the delivery point for the grower, the dealer's contract reading as follows:

SOY BEAN DEALERS CONTRACT

This agreement, made and entered into this day of 1929, by and between Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., a Delaware corporation, hereinafter called the buyer and of hereinafter called the dealer:

The buyer hereby agrees to purchase and the dealer hereby agrees to sell all such yellow soy beans as are produced during the season of 1929 on acres of land located at at \$1.35 per bushel (60 lbs.), delivered in bulk, carloads, F. O. B. Chicago, Ill. Delivery by dealer to be made not later than Oct. 15, 1929.

The above price is based on U. S. federal grade No. 2 yellow soy beans, with a discount of 2c per bushel for No. 3 grade, 4c per bushel for No. 4 grade, and a premium of 1c per bushel for No. 1 grade. Lower grades to be paid for at fair value according to quality. Grades will be determined by licensed U. S. inspectors at Chicago or Decatur.

Chicago Board of Trade, official weights to govern.

Buyer shall have first option on all soy beans grown on acreage covered by this contract, but dealer reserves the right to sell all or any part

of soy beans grown on said acreage for seed or for milling purposes, in the event that buyer is unwilling to meet such higher prices as may be offered.

This contract is protected by individual contracts between dealer and the following growers:

Signed of for acres.
By
(Signed)

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., (Buyer)

By Baldwin Elevator Co., agents

By

The dealer's contract with the farmer reads as follows:

SOY BEAN GROWERS CONTRACT

This agreement, made and entered into this day of 1929, by and between of hereinafter called the dealer and of hereinafter called the grower:

The dealer hereby agrees to purchase and the grower hereby agrees to sell all such yellow soy beans as are produced during the season of 1929 on acres of land located at at \$..... per bushel (60 lbs.) in bulk, delivered to dealer's elevator located at

The above price is based on U. S. federal grade No. 2 yellow soy beans, with a discount of 2c per bushel for No. 3 grade, 4c per bushel for No. 4 grade, and a premium of 1c per bushel for No. 1 grade. Lower grades to be paid for at fair value according to quality.

Dealer shall have first option on all soy beans grown on acreage covered by this contract, but grower reserves the right to sell all or any part of soy beans grown on said acreage for seed or for milling purposes, in the event that dealer is unwilling to meet such higher prices as may be offered.

Signed Signed
By

In effect and in fact this contract guarantees the grower of soy beans a definite price per bushel, which may encourage farmers to contract acreage that needs rotating and would normally go into oats. Since oats are ordinarily not very profitable to farmers who cannot use them for feed this may be a good way out of his dilemma. It depends upon whether the guaranteed price per bushel will cover the in-

creased costs of production, threshing, shrinkage, delivery, etc.

Frederick A. Wand of the soy bean purchasing division of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. believes that the development of the soy bean project is one sure method of farm relief.

Meeting of Soy Bean Ass'n

An agricultural tour over 50 miles of western Ontario preceded the opening of the American Soy Bean Ass'n meeting at Guelph. The tour, conducted by faculty members of Ontario Agricultural College, started at Chatham.

The ass'n met Aug. 22-24. The meeting confined itself to a discussion of factors contributing to quality in soy beans.

Soy Beans for Bread.

Soy beans appear on the human food market with the process devised by an Austrian for their milling in such a manner that they make tasty and nutritious flour which adds to the keeping quality of the products in which it is used. The process was devised by Dr. L. Berczeller of Vienna and flour from the bean makes bread which is claimed to be more wholesome than brown bread and yet is white. Better keeping qualities also are claimed for the bread.

The meal can be used for human consumption daily and altho it contains 40% albumen and 20% fat it can be kept for more than a year. It also contains the important vitamin A.

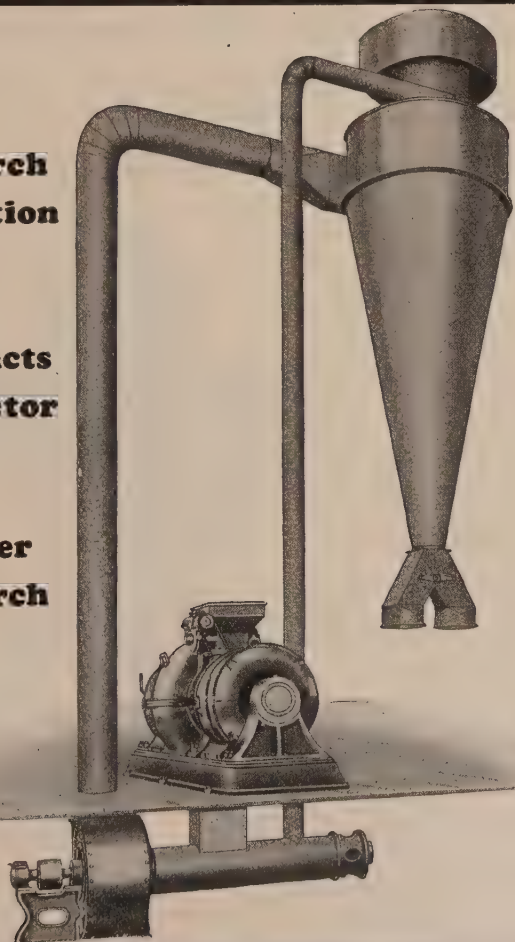
Bread made from the meal is said to resemble the almond in taste. Its popularity is mounting rapidly in Austria.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

UNIVERSAL MILLS, Fort Worth, Tex., filed trade mark Serial No. 285,487 for words Red Chain, with the R and N in large letters, to describe feed for poultry and livestock.

The
Monarch
Attrition
Mill
With
Products
Collector

The
Greater
Monarch



This Greater Monarch Makes Larger Feed Grinding Profits Possible

For fine, fast, cool, uniform feed grinding efficiency we have never made a mill equal to the Greater Monarch. More capacity, finer grinding, cooled product and lower operating cost return more net grinding profits to you. Grinds fine or coarse without making any screen changes. Needs no tramming and minimum of personal attention.

Request Catalog D and learn more about this Greater Monarch.

SPROUT, WALDRON & Co.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office:

9 So. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office:

612 New Eng. Bldg.

Flour and Feed Mill Machinery — Grain Handling Equipment

Feed Grinder

DELANSON, N. Y.—Babcock Bros. have installed equipment for custom grinding.

ELKHORN, WIS.—A feed mill will be erected here by the Home Lumber & Fuel Co.

WADENA, MINN.—A new hammer mill has been installed in the remodeled Equity Mill.

SPOONER, WIS.—Pfundheller Bros. are installing a feed grinder, operations to start Oct. 1.

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—John S. Campbell has acquired the feed and grinding business of his father.

SPENCER, N. Y.—S. Alfred Seeley will rebuild his feed and buckwheat flour mill which burned here.

HAYDENVILLE, MINN.—C. A. Barker and J. F. Helwig are erecting a feed mill and elevator here.

NORWALK, CAL.—W. H. Pace of Los Angeles plans to build a dairy feed manufacturing plant here.

TILDEN, NEB.—Trajan Boschult has purchased a site and will build a fireproof feed grinding plant.

WALSENBURG, COL.—The Walsenburg Milling Co. will install molasses mixing equipment about Oct. 1.

SEARCY, ARK.—Huddleston & Wood, feed firm at Cabot, Ark., has purchased a new warehouse from Stephens.

BURKIE, LA.—Sweet feeds will be the principal product of the Union Oil Co. feed plant nearing completion here.

PALMYRA, IND.—H. E. Ruff is building a feed plant on the site of the Palmyra Milling Co. plant which burned.

MILLARD, WIS.—E. D. Steenrod will erect a feed mill here.

ARCADIA, WIS.—Oren Albertson of Dover, Wis., has bot the Waumandee mill and will take possession in October.

YALE, ILL.—William E. Wilson of Olney has purchased the Yale Mill and flour and feed business of J. E. McElwee.

PALMYRA, IND.—Boston, Standiford & Bruni are remodeling their barn to house a feed plant. Custom grinding will be done.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Sorg Brothers are installing a Sidney sheller and scalper furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

RUSHFORD, MINN.—Edgar Westby will remodel the feed mill he bot from George Boyum before starting operation of the plant.

NEWMAN, CAL.—A. B. Joseph & Sons has been organized by Anthony B., Stanley M. and Anthony B., Jr., Joseph to manufacture feeds.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Fire destroyed the Fall City feed mill west of here. The plant was more than a half century old. Loss was \$7,000.

HOLCOMB, N. Y.—Frederick H. Strong, operator of a feed mill here for many years, has closed his plant indefinitely to devote his time to farming.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.—Eagle Roller Mills, Inc., will construct an addition to house a feed mill. J. Andrew Crain is pres. of the company.—P. J. P.

ATTICA, N. Y.—W. Arosco Cotton, operator of the feed mill here for many years, died recently at his home in Nebraska City, Neb., where he moved following his retirement from business.

ELDORA, IA.—I have purchased the Eldora Feed Mill and expect to take possession Sept. 1. I will do custom grinding and mixing and also carry a full line of commercial feeds.—Charles Harber, formerly of Lincoln, Neb.

BRAINERD, MINN.—E. H. Hanson, manager of the Brainerd Farm Feed Mill has purchased the interest of the Fargo Mill Co. in the business and will continue to operate it.

BLACK EARTH, WIS.—J. C. Hopkins, A. Shower and Alfred Mickelson have incorporated the Mickelson Lumber & Supply Co. for \$20,000 to conduct a lumber and feed business.

BREMEN, IND.—The Bremen Custom Grinding Co. has purchased a corn cutter and grader, corn sheller and other equipment, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. having the contract.

PLAINVIEW, TEX.—The feed mill and mixing plant of the Plainview Cotton Oil Co. will soon be ready for operations. J. C. Gillespie, formerly of Abilene, Tex., will be manager.

SCOTLAND CENTER, O.—The Walter H. Schaefer Feed Mill was destroyed by fire August 16 with an estimated loss of \$20,000. Several large storage sheds filled with grain were saved by fire companies from neighboring communities.

Pennsylvania Feed Men Meet.

A policy of a strictly limited credit, either 30 or 60 days, with a 2 per cent discount for spot cash, and a report to the sec'y of delinquent accounts which shall be made available to members only, was approved at the annual picnic of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n at Memorial Park, Schwenksville, Pa., Aug. 28. The com'te on credit, which has made a canvass of the opinions of members, was instructed to prepare resolutions making the policy effective which will be passed at the next meeting of the ass'n.

Albert J. Thompson, Wycombe, pres., presided at the business session. Sec'y Howard A. Simpson reported the membership actively interested in the abuses of the credit system and determined to solve it.

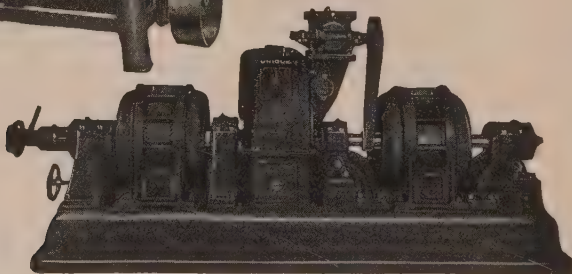
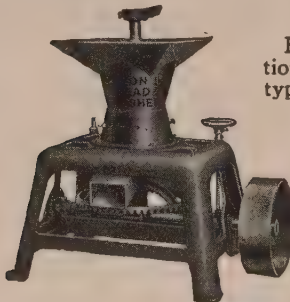
A. L. Bergey, John Lincoln and C. F. Dilfer form the credit com'te.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

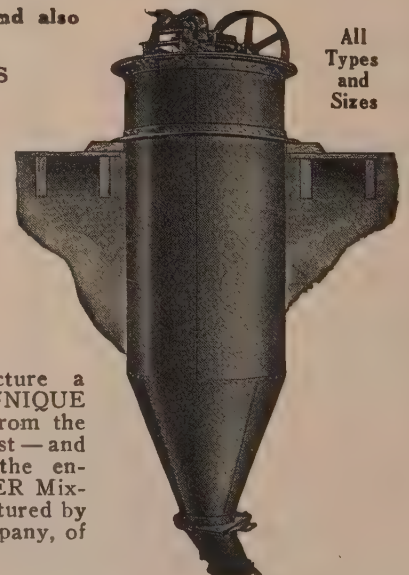
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

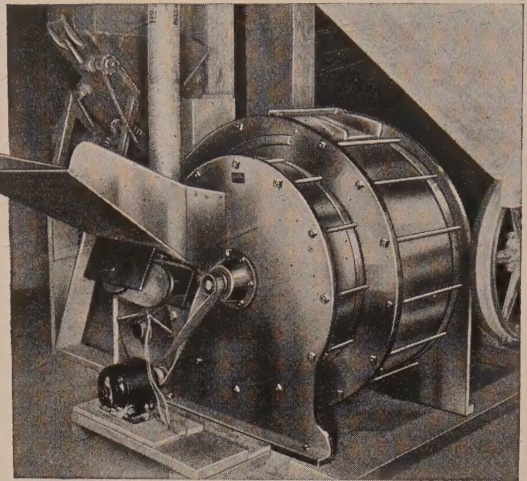
Blue Streak

Custom Hammer Mill

With the Triple Reduction Process

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.
Prater Pulverizer Company



January 20, 1929.

"I am writing you again about the tests conducted by the Blue Streak No. 20 at the Mesquakie Mills . . . On the basis of two tons of oats for dairy feed, per hour, figured on the average of Iowa Power Companies, which is 5c. The actual cost of power per hundred pounds is 1.3c. In other words, the power consumption per ton would be a trifle over 26c, which is pretty cheap grinding."

Mesquakie Mills,
by J. W. Coverdale,
Vice President and General
Manager.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

What Does Leadership Mean? PERFORMANCE!

SUPERIOR performance alone decides leadership, and Blue Streak Mills in their upward sweep to leadership have won their merits on superior performance alone. A meteoric rise in four years because of the new advanced and superior principles of hammer mill construction.

The Triple Reduction Process

Today, the Blue Streak stands as the unqualified leader in the feed grinding field on the basis of actual proven performance. Low power costs—big capacity and high quality ground feed.

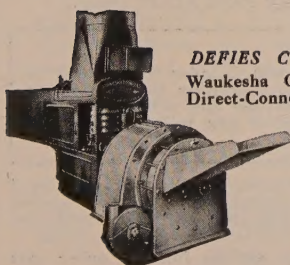
A Genuine Opportunity

Investigate Blue Streak performance. At present prices for custom grinding the Blue Streak owners are making big profits.

Send for Our New Custom Mill Catalog Today. Buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Payment Plan.

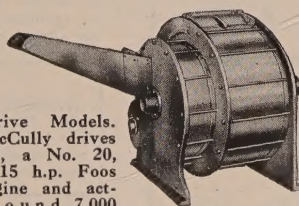
PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY

817 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, U.S.A.

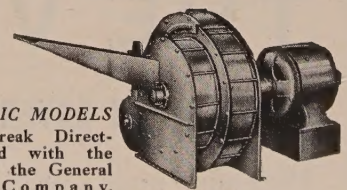


DEFIES COMPETITION
Waukesha Gasoline Engine
Direct-Connected Unit.

Will pass all
Fire Under-
writers' Tests.
Price complete
\$1729.00 to
\$3185.00.



Belt Drive Models.
"Mr. McCully drives his mill, a No. 20, with a 15 h.p. Foos Gas Engine and actually ground 7,000 pounds of corn cob and shucks through a 3/16" screen with only 50c worth of gasoline."—Will Ellebracht, Brady, Texas.
Price complete Belt Models, \$565.00 to \$1085.00.



ELECTRIC MODELS
Blue Streak Direct-Connected with the motor of the General Electric Company.
Price complete, \$854.00 to \$1617.00.

You can buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Plan, just as thousands of automobiles are bought every year. Liberal terms. No red tape.

National Hay Grades Revised.

Effective Nov. 1, 1929, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has promulgated new grades for hay, making the following changes:

The word "cured" has been removed from the definition for hay in all groups. This will permit certifying all hay regardless of how well it has been cured.

The word "undercured" has been added to the grade requirements for sample grade in all groups. This means that forage which meets the requirements of the definition for hay in any group but which an inspector believes is incompletely cured because it contains excessive moisture or has not been sweated, will be placed in sample grade.

The color specifications for the No. 1 grade have been changed as follows:

Timothy and clover hay (Group I) lowered from 50% to 45% green.

Prairie hay (Group III) lowered from 60% to 50% green.

Johnson and Johnson mixed hay (Group IV) lowered from 45% to 40% green.

Grass hay (Group V) lowered from 60% to 50% green.

This will narrow the present No. 2 grade in all these groups and place a small additional amount in the No. 1 grade.

The special grades have been revised so they are applicable to sample grade as well as to the numerical grades. The special grades for extra green hay in groups I, III, IV and V have been changed so that the color specifications continue to be 15% higher than for the No. 1 grade of the same group. In the special grades for leafy hay in the alfalfa group the phrase "which has less than 60 per cent green color" was eliminated, and in the special grades for green hay the phrase "in which the leafiness of the alfalfa is less than 40 per cent" has been eliminated. This will widen the use of the special grades "leafy" and "green" to a certain extent but in such a way that the use of these special grades describes the hay in a better manner than heretofore. The special grade for coarse hay in group V (grass hay) has been eliminated because the use of the standards has shown that no use has been made of grades for coarse grass hay, and, therefore, that this special grade is not needed.

The definition for the group grass hay has been changed so as to eliminate the (a) and

(b) clauses and a separate definition for the term "grasses" has been written. This definition for grasses excludes timothy, Johnson grass, upland and midland prairie grasses, or grain cut for hay. It also excludes grain sorghum cut for hay, cane, millet, and sudan grass since these plants are very different from the finer stem grasses which usually make up the bulk of grass hay.

Dealer Should Know Feeds.

Knowing the product is a first principle of good merchandising.

A failure in this respect, says a well known distributor of feed concentrates, is met occasionally among grain elevator men in handling their sidelines.

The question, "Which is best?" should not be answered with "I don't know. I guess they're all good," says this successful merchandiser. He explains: Various conditions of the customer's feeding problem should be considered. One product may be superior in one case and inferior in another.

Competent knowledge on feeding problems, applied intelligently and in a courteous manner builds business.

Green Feed for the Dry Mash Mixture.

Succulent green feed is not often available in winter, so the best solution of the winter green feed problem, according to D. C. Kennard, poultryman at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, is to prepare dried green feed during the summer growing season when succulent greens are abundant.

Legumes, such as clover, alfalfa and soybeans, are best suited for this purpose. Dried greens or dried green feed is a better term than hay for designating the product which is best adapted for poultry. The legume plants are cut while immature and leafy, dried without exposure to rain, and are not permitted to go through the usual sweating process like hay.

Mr. Kennard considers a high quality, properly cured, dried green feed as valuable for winter use as if it were possible to feed the same in its original succulent form.

After cutting, it is allowed to cure for the most part in the field, if weather permits. Then it is taken inside and spread over a floor, and shifted from time to time until it becomes dry enough to pile. In this way it is cured without sweating.

The dried green feed is either chopped in one-half inch lengths and fed in wire netting feeders or passed through a hammer mill and fed as a part of the dry mash mixture.

Artificial Curing of Hay.

Tests to determine if the artificial curing of hay can be profitable will be conducted on the farm of D. T. McGhee in Montgomery county, Alabama.

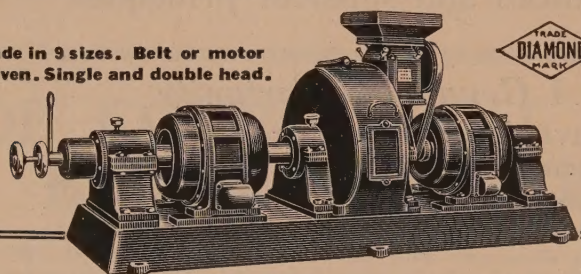
Success in artificial curing would mean a great increase in the production of hay in sections of Alabama because the rains which bring abundant foliage also make it difficult to harvest the hay crop.

Experimentation to determine the feasibility of artificial drying have been considered for several years but the costs of necessary machinery was considered too expensive for any unknown venture.

A drying machine company has agreed to install a small plant and a power company will extend its lines to provide power for the experiment.

The plant to be installed on the plantation will consist of a furnace to burn coal, a fan and motor to force the heated air thru the green hay and receptacles for holding the hay during the drying process. The plant will have a capacity of 3½ tons a day when fresh green hay of 70% moisture is dried and 7 tons when the hay is left to dry in the field until the moisture content is 55 per cent.

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



Diamond Mill Owners Make Money

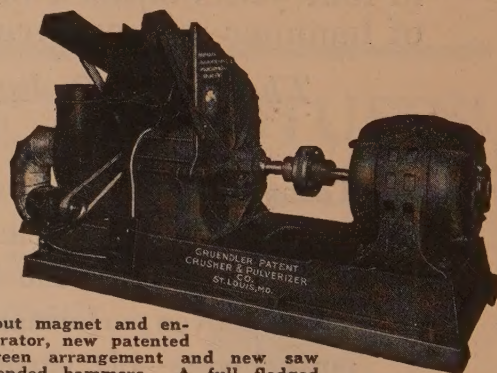
"We have been well pleased with our mill and have had no expense except renewing plates for nearly three years. Our net profits for the past year was better than \$2,000.00 and our power cost about 28 per cent, and should be better the coming year.

Signed, Farmers Elevator Company, Humboldt, South, Dakota

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.



New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill



with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as

GRUENDLER

America's Leading Hammer Mill

A Mill Without a Competitor

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.

GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater Custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power for power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
29-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

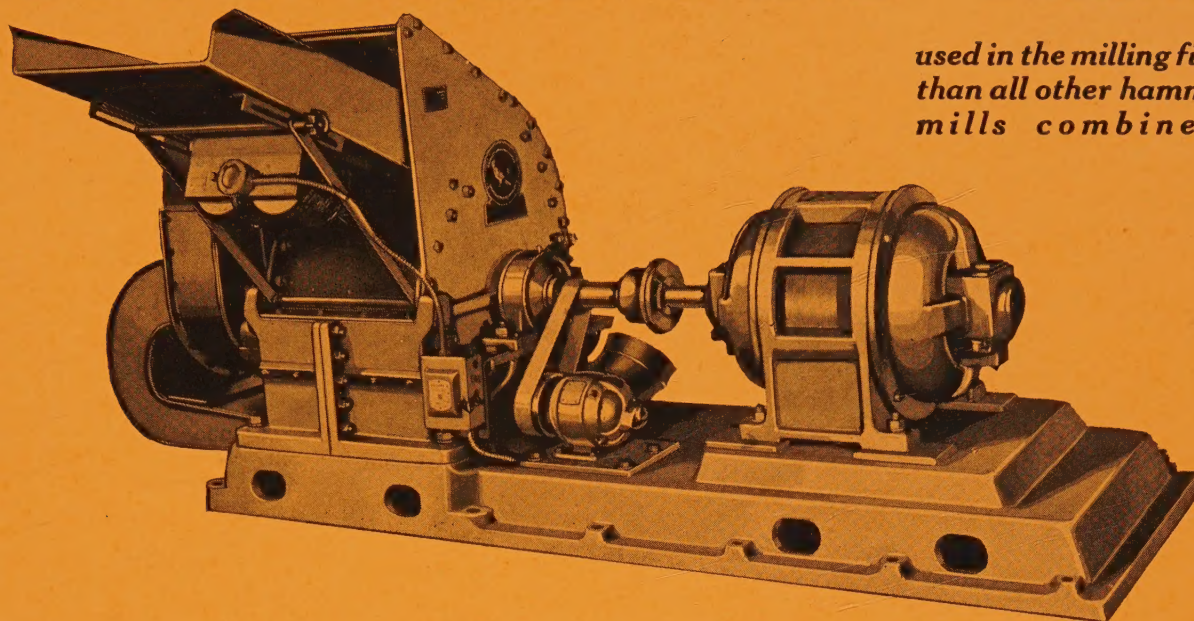
A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

More "JAY BEE" Mills



*used in the milling field
than all other hammer
mills combined.*

Eliminate All Doubt About Custom Grinding Profits

EDGERTON Elevator is converted to custom grinding—now uses two "Jay Bee" mills to supply trade demand. Read their letter at right.

Many "JAY BEE" users find it necessary to install one or more additional "Jay Bee" mills within a year to take care of their increased grinding business—created by the quality grinding, customer satisfaction and profits which only the "Jay Bee" can give. One man bought his first "Jay Bee" mill a year ago—in competition with four other makes of feed grinders; now he owns and operates seven Type W. 75 h.p. D.C. "Jay Bee" mills.

Sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H.P. to 100 H.P. for belt, tex- rope, or direct connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

Write for literature.

"We had always been of the opinion
—that custom grinding did not pay us, and kept exact records of our attrition grinder for three years and it operated at a loss.

"We had been reading about hammer mills and how they made custom grinding pay. We were a little skeptical about these claims until Mr. Zimmerman, salesman for the 'Jay Bee' Hammer mill, after quite a few calls and with his faithful promise that if the 'Jay Bee' mill did not pay for itself by increasing our business and by its economical power consumption, the mill would not be ours.

"We ordered a No. 2 'Jay Bee' Hammer Mill with which we used a 30 H.P. motor. We operated this mill about 10 months and our business increased so much that we were required to run continuously all day and up until 12:00 at night, using two shifts of men, for weeks at a time.

"On the first of October, 1928, we installed our second 'Jay Bee' Mill which was a No. 3 D.C. Mill with a 60 H.P., G.E. motor. This mill has given excellent service and operates very successfully and economically. We have had no repairs of any nature on this mill or motor, and have the figures to show any one interested just how we are doing. To say the least we are more than satisfied financially and with the pleased customers who have become our real friends and boosters.

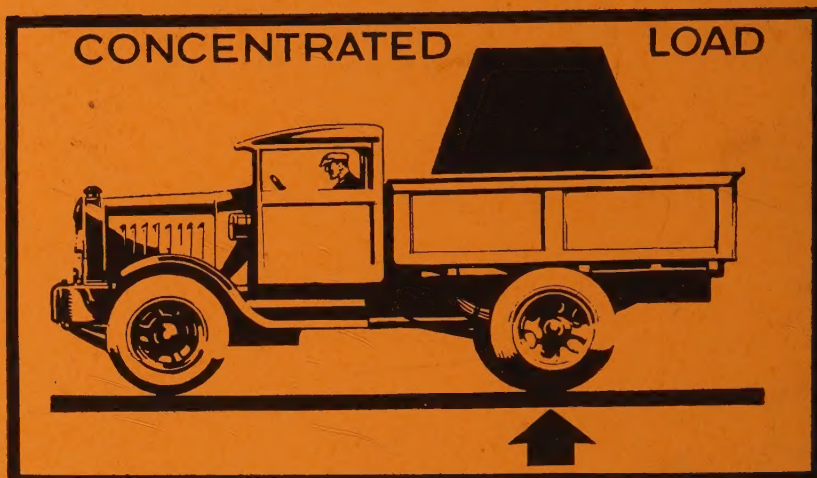
"From a business standpoint to ourselves and for the service we are rendering our customers, we are indebted to the 'Jay Bee' Mill and will gladly recommend it to any one."

EDGERTON ELEVATOR
Edgerton, Ohio

(Signed) Ross Tomlinson, Mgr.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 442-444 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Unbalanced Loads!



Accurate truck weighing demands Type "S" Scales

Scales that faithfully registered wagon-drawn loads are inaccurate when used to weigh loaded motor trucks. Weight which was evenly distributed between front and rear wheels of a wagon is now concentrated (65% to 90%) on the rear axles of motor trucks. These *unbalanced loads* break down the mechanism of wagon scales and make them undependable.

Today, accurate weighing demands such scales as the Fairbanks Type "S" Truck Scale—*built* for unbalanced loads and designed to record correct weight regardless of where the load is concen-

trated. Type "S" Scales *stay* in adjustment and give years of dependable, accurate service. They are sufficiently strong to withstand the strain imposed on the scale mechanism by the sudden impact of heavy loads and the starting and stopping of trucks under their own power. Gravity returns the platforms to normal position when disturbance due to loading or unloading ceases.

Let us explain how a Fairbanks Type "S" Truck Scale will save you money and promote customer goodwill. There is no obligation.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house

Fairbanks Scales

Preferred the



World Over